Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XX.—NO. 6128

PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

PRICE—TEN CENTS.

RAILROADS

& California R. R. Co.

[illegible] trains will run as follows [illegible] EXCEPT SUNDAYS

Eastside Division.

PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.

Mail Train

[illegible] ARRIVE

Albany Express Train

[illegible]

Freight Trains

[illegible] Railroad Ferry [illegible] Eastside Division

Westside Division.

PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.

Mail Train

[illegible] ARRIVE

[illegible] with stages [illegible] points in California [illegible]

and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] J. BRANDT [illegible] Gen'l Frt and Passenger Agent.

an Railway Company, LIMITED

Dallas and Sheridan.

PASSENGERS

nces and intermediate points will ember leave Morrison street wharf

DAILY AT 8 A. M.

City of Salem, Ohio or City of Quincy.

WILLIAM REID General Manager. 1880

rn Pacific Railroad

PACIFIC DIVISION

AMA TO TACOMA, AND MA TO WILKESON, (Coal Mines.)

LINE TRAINS, Y, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

ARRIVE

11:20 A. M. Tacoma [illegible]

7:00 A. M. Kalama [illegible]

up Road Trains. ARRIVE

6:45 A. M. Wilkeson [illegible]

2:30 P. M. Tacoma [illegible]

CONNECTIONS

with Pacific Mail Steamships to San Francisco and with Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and et Sound.

with Stage for Steilacoom.

with O. & T. R. R. for Olympia.

with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for Portland on Columbia River.

on Wednesday and Saturday for Port Townsend, Victoria, Westminster and Fraser River.

kets for sale at Principal Offices and at the Office of the O. S. N. Co. to Victoria and Seattle, Co.'s steamships from Tacoma and P. C. S. S. Co's steamships from San Francisco.

kets to Portland, Oregon, for sale le, Tacoma and Tenino.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen. Supt.

UE, Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agt.

SPINNEY, 1 Kearny Street. Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN BE SUFFERING FROM THE youthful follies or indiscretion, will avail themselves of this, the greatest at the altar of suffering humanity will guarantee to forfeit $500 in Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE AGED MEN.

many at the age of thirty to sixty ed with too frequent evacuations ten accompanied by a slight smarting sensation and a weakening of the manner the patient cannot account for ining the urinary deposits a ropy often be found, and sometimes of albumen will appear, or the a thin milkish hue, again changing and torpid appearance. There are who die of this difficulty, ignorant th, is the second stage of seminal weakness. S. will guarantee a perfect cure and a healthy restoration of the organs.

—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address DR. SPINNEY & CO., 11 Kearny street, San Francisco. Private diseases of short standing medicines, sufficient for a cure, will be sent to any address on

DR. JORDAN K OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Street, bet. Bush and Sutter, pil in California of the great Ricord, of Paris.) d by letter or at his office, on kness and Loss of Manhood. reet, between Stockton and Powell San Francisco.

L. FOSTER & CO. UMATILLA, ing & Commission ERCHANTS, DEALERS IN , Clothing, Groceries and General Merchandise.

JOHN E. FOSTER & CO.

Established 1853. CONGLE & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc. 108 and 110 Front st. Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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O'CONNOR, Dealer in ies & Produce P STORES, rass Seeds, Foreign and Do mestic Fruits. pened at the old stand, nt and Washington st. d to see all his old customers

TE FILING OF SUPPLEMENT Incorporation. Notice is hereby Improvement Company, a corporation ed and organized under the laws of supplementary articles of incorporation of engaging in the new enterprise [illegible]

RAY AND NAVIGATION PANY NOTICE [illegible]

H. THIELSEN, The Dalles Ogn.

T. F. OAKES, Vice President and Manager.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I congratulate you upon the [illegible] prosperity of our country. By the favor of divine providence we have been blessed during the past year with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people and with contentment at home and with peace and friendship with other nations. The occurrence of

THE TWENTY FOURTH ELECTION

of chief magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of power and authority of the government from public servants whose terms of office are about to expire to their newly chosen successors. This example cannot fail to impress profoundly the thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford. The immediate, general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election gives gratifying assurance to our country and its friends throughout the world that a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, stability and permanency not found in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution, still prevails in several of the late slaveholding states. It has perhaps not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has however by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of that right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers on our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the constitution, is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as these amendments are flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to freely cast his vote and have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past. Bygones will indeed be bygones and political and party issues, with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvement and the tariff, domestic taxation and education, finance and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention, but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support, all who maintain the authority of the government and the perpetuity of the union and who appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principle of our government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States. The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the 15th amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing and is likely to cease altogether if firm and well-considered action is taken by congress. I trust the house of representatives and the senate, which have the right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the 15th amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or parties.

EDUCATION AND MEANS FOR PROVIDING IT

It will be the duty of the executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of local and state authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where before emancipation the education of the people was neglected or prevented in the history of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the educational funds in the several states where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been conferred on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever there is general education is found, peace, virtue and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

CIVIL SERVICE—COMPETITIVE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS RECOMMENDED, ETC.

In my former annual messages I have called the attention of congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage or appointments for personal or partisan considerations have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of the administrative service as the growth of the country in population increases the numbers of officers and persons employed. The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotion, pay and removals and establishing a uniform method having exclusively in view the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business. Competitive examinations in aid of impartial appointments and promotion have been conducted for some years past in several of the executive departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom houses and postoffices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over two thousand persons in the civil service have been subject in their appointments and tenure of place to the operation of published rules for the purpose during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subject to the same tests and the result is free from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for, the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants. It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importunity which under any other course pursued largely exposes the selection and detention of appointing officers to their great detriment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the mere furtherance of private or party purposes and leaving the employe of the government freed from the obligation imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rule of appointment by competitive examination has been applied. A method which has so approved itself by experimental tests at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive, should be extended to all subordinate positions under the government. I believe that a strong and growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency in the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures. The examinations in the custom houses and post offices have been held under many embarrassments and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected and without appropriation by congress for compensation, it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1753 of the revised statutes authorizes the president to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter. But the law is practically inoperative for want of the requisite appropriation. I therefore recommend an appropriation of $25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just uniform and efficient system of competitive examination, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of congress as it will be to the president and heads of departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the legislative and executive departments. The most effectual check upon the pernicious competition of influence and official favoritism in the bestowal of office will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants in which every one can make his own record with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in the refusal of all demands upon his salary for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service and likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates is greatly to be desired. The most serious obstacle, however, to an improvement of civil service and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal has been found to be the practice, under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of congress. The first step in the reform of the civil service must be a complete divorce between congress and the executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" is inseparable from congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office and by the people generally that representatives and senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective districts and states. It is not necessary to recite at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office as stated in the national conventions of the leading parties of the country have again and again been approved by the American people and have not been called in question in any quarter. These authentic expressions of public opinion upon this all important subject are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the government. Under the constitution the president and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the senate is to advise and consent to appointments and the house of representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that senators and representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. To this end the co-operation of the legislative department of the government is required alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion. Members of congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them with reference to appointments to office until by legislative enactment the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden. It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of congress with respect to appointments to office by the president, and I also recommend that the provisions of section 1767 and of the sections following of the revised statutes comprising the tenure of office act of March 2d 1867 be repealed.

Believing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the cooperation of the legislative and executive departments of the government I again recommend the whole subject to your considerate attention.

POLYGAMY AND MORMONISM

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States and states to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our territories, and prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that legislation upon this subject to be effective requires extensive modification and amendments. The longer action is delayed the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decisive measures are necessary.

The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy, has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries it possesses a large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the territory they are able to make effective their hostility to the law of congress on the subject of polygamy, and in fact to prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of law depends on those who practice it and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of a section which encourages and sustains it. The power of congress to enact suitable laws to protect the territories is ample. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing. It controls now one of our wealthiest and most populous territories. It is extending steadily into other territories. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and the family relation is the corner stone of our American society and civilization. Religious liberty and separation of church and state are among the elementary ideas of our free institutions, interests and principles, which polygamy and Mormonism have imperiled. A part of our domain has been in a great degree closed to intelligent and virtuous immigrants of all creeds by these intolerant and immoral institutions. It is recommended that the government of the territory of Utah be reorganized. I recommend that congress provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges or commissioners appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, or government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, however it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office and sit on juries in the territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and this territory will, in good time become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new states of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance.

My anticipation of an early reply from the British government to a demand of indemnity to our fishermen for injuries suffered by that industry at Fortune bay in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual message was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April in the present year, and when received exhibited a failure of accord between the two governments as to the measure of inshore fishing privileges secured to our fishermen by the treaty of Washington, and of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communication to congress, in which I recommended the adoption of measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this government in the maintenance of the rights accorded our fishermen under the treaty and towards security of indemnity for the injury these interests had suffered. A bill to carry out these recommendations was under consideration by the house of representatives at the time of the adjournment of congress in June last. Within a few weeks I have received a communication from her majesty's government renewing consideration of the subject, both of indemnity for injuries at Fortune bay and of interpretation of the treaty, in which the previous correspondence had shown the two governments to be at variance. Upon both of these topics disposition toward friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to indemnity for the transaction at Fortune Bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to a further conference, and, by an assent to the views of this government presented in previous correspondence, that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore fishery of the provincial sea coasts and the vessel fishery of our fishermen should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two governments. I sincerely hope that a basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views on the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two governments stood at the close of the last session of congress, seemed irreconcilable.

In the important exhibition of arts and industries which was held last year at Sydney, New South Wales as well as in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorably represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments and participation of the United States was recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken by our country is no less notable and an equal degree of success is confidently expected.

The state of peace and tranquility now enjoyed by all the nations of the continent of Europe has its favorable influence upon our diplomatic and commercial relations with them. We have concluded and ratified a convention with the French republic for the settlement of claims of the citizens of either country against the other. Under this convention a commission presided over by a distinguished publicist appointed in pursuance of the request of both nations by his majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has been organized and has begun its session in this city. A congress to consider means for the protection of industrial property has recently been in session in Paris to which I have appointed the ministers of the United States in France and Belgium as delegates. The international commission upon weights and measures also continues its work in Paris. I invite your attention to the necessity of an appropriation to be made to enable this government to comply with its obligations under the metrical convention. Our friendly relations with the German Empire continues without interruption. At a recent international exhibition of fish and fisheries at Berlin the participation of the United States notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make its preparations was extremely successful and meritorious winning for private exhibitors numerous awards of a high class and for the country at large the principal prize of honor offered by his majesty the emperor. The result of this great success cannot but be advantageous to this important and growing industry. There have been some questions raised between the two governments as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of naturalization but recent dispatches from our minister at Berlin show that favorable progress is making toward an understanding in accordance with the views of this government which makes and admits no distinction whatever between the rights of native and naturalized citizens of the United States in practice. Complaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens abroad have never been fewer than at present.

There is nothing of importance to note in our unbroken friendly relations with the governments of Austria Hungary, Russia, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Greece. During the last summer several vessels belonging to the merchant marine of this country sailing in the neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded and searched by an armed cruiser of the Spanish government. [illegible]

[illegible] a conference [illegible] at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection by foreign powers of native Moors in the empire of Morocco. The minister of the United States in Spain was directed to take part in the deliberations of this conference, the result of which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers represented. The instrument will be laid before the senate for its consideration. The government of the United States has also lost no opportunity to urge upon that of the emperor of Morocco the necessity, in accordance with the humane and enlightened spirit of the age [illegible]

[illegible] commissioners to proceed at once to Pekin [illegible] Their mission [illegible]. The imperial government was prepared to give prompt and respectful attention to the matters brought under negotiation and the conferences proceeded with such rapidity and success that on the 17th of November last two treaties were signed at Pekin, one relating to the introduction of Chinese into this country and one relating to commerce. Mr. Trescot, one of the commissioners, is now on his way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before the senate early in January.

Our minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon congress the propriety of making provision for the erection of suitable fire proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American legation and a court house and jail connected with it. The Japanese government with great generosity and courtesy has offered for this purpose an eligible piece of land. In my annual message I called the attention of congress to the subject of indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made, that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promptly paid and the residue returned to the nations respectively to which they justly and equitably belong.

The extradition treaty with the kingdom of the Netherlands which has been for some time in the course of negotiation, has during the past year been concluded and duly ratified.

Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest and have received at this capital a special envoy who has been charged by his royal highness, Prince Charles to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania. We hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quiet on the border between this country and Mexico would soon become so assured as to justify a modification of orders then in force to our military commanders in regard to crossing the frontier without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries. Events moved in accordance with these expectations and the orders were accordingly withdrawn to the entire satisfaction of our own citizens and the Mexican government. Subsequently the peace of the border was again disturbed by a savage force under the command of chief Victoria, but by the continued and harmonious action of the military forces of both countries his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed. There is reason to believe that obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of this country.

New envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua have recently arrived at this capital whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics. The relations between this government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year mainly by reason of the prospect of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama to be built by private capital under concessions from the Colombian government for that purpose.

[NOTE—Several lines in the telegraphic sheet in this place are unintelligible.]

The stupendous change in this region which would be wrought by the completion of this great enterprise—transforming as it would this isthmus from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans into a gateway and thoroughfare between them for the navies and merchant ships of the world would demand a change in existing treaties. The views which I expressed in a special message to congress in March last in relation to this prospect I deem it my duty to again press upon your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion that it is the right and duty of the United States to assist and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest.

The war between the republic of Chili on one hand and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other still continues. This government has not felt called upon to interfere in the contest that is within the belligerent rights of parties as independent states. We have however always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their differences and have at different times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service. Our good offices in this direction were recently accepted by all the belligerents and it was hoped that they would prove efficacious, but I regret to announce that the measures which the ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorized to take with a view of bringing about peace were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights. In all, the ministers of the United States have under their instructions acted with promptness and energy in the protection of American interests.

The relations of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial, and their commercial intercourse steadily increases to their mutual advantage.

The internal disorders with which the Argentine republic has for some time past been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit of the foreign commerce of that republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In the Samoa government, King Malietoa is under the support and recognition of consular representatives. The United States, Great Britain and Germany seem to have given peace and tranquility to the islands. While it does not seem desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government which has been proposed, the common interests of three great treaty powers require harmony in their relations to the native forms of government, and this may be best secured by simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if the consular jurisdiction of our representatives at Apia were increased in extent and importance, so as to guard American interests in the surrounding and outlying lands of Oceanica.

The obelisk generously presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York has safely arrived in this country, and will be erected in that metropolis. A commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt has lately concluded its work, and this government at the earnest solicitation of the Khedive has acceded to the provisions adopted by it which will be laid before congress for its information. A commission for the revision of the judicial code for the reform of the tribunals of Egypt is now in session in Cairo. Mr. Farman, consul general and J. M. Batcheller, Esq., have been appointed commissioners to participate in this work. The organization of reform tribunals will probably be continued for another period of five years.

In pursuance of an act passed at the last session of congress invitations have been extended to foreign maritime states to join in a sanitary conference in Washington, beginning on the first of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent powers gives promise of success in this important measure designed to establish a system of international regulations by which the spread of infectious or epidemic diseases may be more effectively checked or prevented.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

The attention of congress is invited to the necessary appropriations for carrying into operation the schemes to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States through the active agency of consular officers and through the dissemination of information obtained from them. There has been increased interest in these efforts as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of information secured by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country were recognized by congress at its last session, and provision was made for more frequent publication of consular and other reports by the department of state. The first issue of this publication has now been prepared and subsequent issues may regularly be expected. The importance and interest attached to reports of consular officers are witnessed by a general demand for them by all classes of merchants and manufacturers engaged in our foreign trade. It is believed that a system of such publications is deserving of the approval of congress and the necessary appropriation for its continuance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration. The prosperous energies of our domestic industries and their immense production of subjects of foreign commerce invite and even require active development.

It is especially important that our commercial relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, with the West Indies and the gulf of Mexico should be direct and not through the circuit of a European system [illegible]

[illegible] the matter demands public administration [illegible] I respectfully recommend to your prompt attention [illegible]

[illegible] is a just subject of national pride.

FINANCIAL

The condition of the financial affairs of the government as shown by the reports of the secretary of the treasury is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth or extent and variety of our resources is more favorable than that of any other country of our time and never has been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving, the rate of interest is low, new railroads are being constructed, vast immigration is increasing our population, capital and labor, new enterprises in great number are in progress and our commercial relations with other countries are improving. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30 1880, were as follows:

Customs	$186,522,064
Internal revenues	124,009,373
Sales of public lands	1,016,506
Tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,014,971
Repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,707,367
Sinking fund for Pacific railway companies	786,621
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,148,800
Fees (consular) letters patent and lands	2,337,029
Proceeds of sales of government property	282,616
Profits of coinage, etc.	2,792,186
Revenues of the District of Columbia	1,809,469
Miscellaneous sources	4,099,603
Total ordinary receipts	$333,526,610

The ordinary expenditures for the same time were for—

Civil expenses	$15,693,963
Foreign intercourse	1,211,490
Indians	5,945,457
Pensions (including $19,341,025 arrears)	56,777,174
Military establishments (including river and harbor improvements and arsenals)	38,116,916
Naval establishment (including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards)	13,536,984
Miscellaneous expenditures (including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue)	24,521,[illegible]
District of Columbia	3,272,384
Interest on the public debt	95,757,575
Premium on bonds purchased	2,795,320
Total ordinary expenses	$267,642,957

By this statement it will be seen that there was a surplus revenue of $65,883,653 which with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of $8,084,434 making $73,968,087, was applied to the sinking fund as follows:

Redemption of bonds	$73,652,900
Fractional currency	251,717
Loan of 1858	40,000
Temporary loan	100
Bounty land scrip	25
Compound interest	16,500
7.30 notes of 1864-5	2,650
One and two year notes	3,700
Old demand notes	495
	$73,968,087

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was $37,931,643. There was thus applied thereto the sum of [illegible], being $36,036,443 in excess of actual requirements for the year. The aggregate revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880 was $333,526,610, an increase over the preceding year of $59,[illegible]. Receipts thus far of the current year together with estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to $350,000,000 which will be sufficient to meet estimated expenditures of the year and leave a surplus of $90,000,000. It is fortunate that this large surplus of revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible. The debt of the United States, less the cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of $2,756,431,571 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,886,019,504. Of the principal of the debt $108,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of $6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1 1877 is $14,290,453. Within a short period over $600,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of congress to the views expressed on this subject by the secretary of the treasury in his annual report and recommend prompt legislation to enable the treasury department to complete refunding the debt which is about to mature.

Continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of the resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. Fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption while very large sums of gold bullion domestic and imported are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since January 1 1879 is estimated at $227,399,428. There are still in existence uncanceled $346,681,016 United States legal tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required in the judgment of congress an issue of legal tender paper money. That it served well the purposes for which it was created is not questioned but the employment of notes as paper money indefinitely after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary obligation of the government a debt to be paid and when paid to be canceled as a mere evidence of indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore repeat what was said in my annual message of last year that the retirement from circulation of U. S. notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in our progress towards a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government, and in the interest and security of the people.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars fixing their value and giving them legal tender character, it was believed by many supporters of the measure that the silver dollar which it authorized would speedily become under the operations of the law of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial with a view to stop their coinage if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar. Coinage of silver dollars under the act referred to began in March 1878, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been $2,276,492. The total amount coined prior to the 1st of November last was $72,847,750. Of this amount $47,084,450 remain in the treasury. Only $25,763,291 are in the hands of the people. Constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation and considerable expense has been necessarily incurred for that purpose, but its return to the treasury has been prompt and sure contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption. The value of silver dollars containing 412½ grains of silver has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage the market value of the silver which it contained was from 90 to 92 cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been 88½ cents. It is obvious that the legislation of the last congress in regard to silver so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as the result of that legislation has failed to produce the effect predicted. [illegible]

[illegible] the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been [illegible]

MILITARY AFFAIRS

The report of the secretary of war shows that the expenditure of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30 1880, was $39,924,773. Appropriations for the current fiscal year are $41,993,630. With respect to the army the secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but that provisos contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline and economy. While enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased. The rapid extension of railroad systems west of the Mississippi river and the great tide of settlers which has flowed in upon new territory impose on the military an entire change of policy. Maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. Permanent quarters at points selected of a more substantial character than those heretofore constructed will be required under existing laws. Permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of congress and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized the moneys received have reverted to the treasury and could only become available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provision be made by a general statute for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found unnecessary, and for application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country their occupation is continued at great expense and great inconvenience because they afford the only available shelter for troops. The absence of a large number of officers of the line on active duty from their regiments is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. There is constant demand for small detachments each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands occasions scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent, it is recommended that the law authorizing detail of officers from the active list as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the army. Attention is asked to the necessity of providing legislation for organizing and disciplining the active militia of the country and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf.

The reports of the adjutant general of the army and chief of ordnance touching this subject fully set forth its importance.

The report of the officers in charge of education in the army shows that there are 78 schools now in operation in the army with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The secretary recommends the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters with the rank pay and commission of sergeant.

Appropriation is needed to supply the judge advocates of the army with suitable libraries, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed upon the same footing as to promotion with other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws the bureau of military justice consists of one officer (judge advocate general) and a corps of judge advocates of eight officers of equal rank (majors) with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. Consolidation of the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates upon the same basis with other staff corps of the army would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

Especial attention is asked to the report of the chief engineer upon the condition of our national defenses. From personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to, the secretary is able to emphasize the recommendations made. Their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities we have been dormant in preparation for defense. Nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and heavy armor, modern fortifications and ships have come into use among nations and our earthworks left by the sudden failure of appropriations some years since in all stages of incompletion, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS

The two great rivers of the North American continent the Mississippi and Columbia have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of important work in the south pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended August 9th last. This experiment has opened a broad deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home and especially among communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea. Comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great water ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like network over a large portion of the United States, and are navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have common interest in such unequaled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically they are the strongest tie between various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision with a view to their protection, improvement and the enhancement of their usefulness. The channel of the Columbia river for a distance of about one hundred miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars which occasion serious delays in navigation and heavy expense for lighterage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low tide should be secured and maintained to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water way, is a permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river. From the Columbia river to San Francisco a distance of over six hundred miles, there is no harbor on the Pacific coast which can be approached in stormy weather. An appropriation of $150,000 was made by the 45th congress for the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The amount appropriated is thought to be quite inadequate for the purpose intended. The cost of the work when finished, will be very great owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between designated limits, and it has not been thought advisable to undertake the work without larger appropriations. I commend the matter to the attention of congress.

THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING—THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The completion of the new building for the war department is urgently needed, and estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended. Collections, books, specimens, and records constituting the army medical museum and library are of national importance. The library now contains about 51,500 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets relating to medicine, surgery and allied topics. The contents of the army medical museum consists of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in the completeness with which both military surgery and diseases of armies are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss not only to the United States but to the world. There are filed in record in the dispensing division over 16,000 bound volumes of hospital records together with a great quantity of papers embracing original records of hospitals of our armies during the civil war. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of pension and other claims for the protection of the government against attempted frauds as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in a building which is peculiarly exposed to danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a fire proof building adequate for present needs and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire proof. No expenditure for mere architectural display is required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed $250,000.

THE GREAT COMMANDER

I commend to the attention of congress the great services of the commander in chief of our armies during the war for the union whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. Legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. Congress by authorizing the appointment of a captain general of the army with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details would in my judgment be altogether fitting and proper and would be warmly approved by the country.

NAVAL AFFAIRS

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. [illegible]

[illegible] the collection of revenue, protection of public property [illegible] transmission of mails. The problem is to supply a local rule for a population so scattered and [illegible] The natives [illegible] and a new factor of prosperity would be added to our national life. I therefore recommend the requisite legislation upon this subject.

The secretary of the navy has taken steps towards the establishment of naval coaling stations at the isthmus of Panama [illegible] at these points, and the distance between them is less than 100 miles.

The report of the secretary concludes with valuable suggestions with respect to building up our merchant marine service which deserve the favorable consideration of congress.

POSTAL MATTERS

The report of the postmaster general exhibits the continuous growth and a high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the government perhaps, represent with greater exactness the increase in population and business of the country. In 1860 postal receipts were $8,000,000. In 1880 the receipts were $33,315,479. All inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities and naturally watch the postoffice very closely. This careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles making an additional annual transportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at $38,845,174, and expenditures at $42,475,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $3,630,757.

The universal postal union has received the accession of almost all the countries and colonies of the world, maintaining an organized postal service, and it is confidently expected that all other countries and colonies now outside the union will soon unite herewith, thus realizing the grand idea and aim of the founders of the union of forming for the purposes of international mail communication a single postal territory embracing the world with complete uniformity of postal charges and conditions of international exchange for all descriptions of correspondence. To enable the United States to do its full share in this great work additional legislation is asked by the postmaster general, to whose recommendation especial attention is called. The suggestion of the postmaster-general that it would be wise to encourage by appropriate legislation the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens to carry mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America and of trans Pacific countries is commended to the serious consideration of congress.

THE U. S. COURTS

The necessity for additional provision to aid in the transaction of the business of the federal courts becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the supreme court and of the circuit court in the greater number of circuits are encumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court and in many instances in the circuit courts years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to a hearing. The attorney general recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit with the exception of the second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another judge. In the second circuit that two should be added, and that an intermediate appellate court should be formed in each circuit to consist of circuit judges and a circuit justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of these judges the place of the absent judge should be supplied by the judge of one of the district courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with a large jurisdiction and its decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the supreme court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the department of justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of congress. It is evident that delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in federal courts, which will in this way be remedied.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The report of the secretary of the interior presents an elaborate account of the operations of that department during the past year. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the government are quietly settling down upon farms, where they hope to make their permanent homes, building houses and engaging in occupation of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving many of them congenial and remunerative employment and in stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations and in exercising a wholesome moral influence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the secretary of the interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force be increased as an inducement to the best class of young men to enter it.

Much care and attention has been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding schools at the Indian agencies have been established and the erection of buildings have been begun for several more but an increase in the appropriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in government schools, is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for the purpose. The number of Indian pupils at the normal school at Hampton, Va., under the direction of Gen. Armstrong, has been considerably increased, and their progress is highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the interior department in 1879 at Carlisle, Pa., under the direction of Capt. Pratt, has been equally successful. It has now nearly 200 pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of tribes east of the Rocky mountains. Pupils in both of these institutions receive not only an elementary English education but a training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so called wild tribes, in the education of their children is very gratifying, and gives promise that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit. The expenses of Indian education so far have been drawn from the permanent civilization fund at the disposal of the department of the interior, but the fund is now so much reduced that the continuance of this beneficial work will in future be dependent on appropriations by congress for the purpose, and I venture to express the hope that congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary an increase of the number of such schools appears to me highly advisable.

The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity to be paid them, and agree to settle in severalty on certain lands designated for that purpose as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee simple inalienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided which at one time seemed imminent and for the first time in the history of the country an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to settle in severalty and live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of Indians throughout the country during the past year with but few noteworthy exceptions has been orderly and peaceful. The guerilla war carried on for two years by Victoria and his band of southern Apaches has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers on Mexican soil. Disturbances caused on our northern frontier by Sitting Bull and his band of men who had taken refuge in British dominions are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military forces and the remainder are apparently in progress of disintegration. I concur with the secretary of the interior in expressing the hope that congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on different reservations in severalty to Indians with patents conferring a fee simple title inalienable for a certain period and eventually the disposition of the residue of the reservation for general settlement with the consent and benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts will work the most important and effective advance toward the solution of the Indian problem in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship.

PUBLIC LANDS—TIMBER AND SURVEYS

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks a prosperous growth of our agricultural industry and a vigorous movement of population towards our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds codification of our land laws as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands become of more pressing necessity and I therefore invite the consideration of congress to the report and the accompanying draft of a bill made by the public lands commission which were [illegible] subject is highly important. [illegible]

[illegible] that necessary appropriation be made for this pur[illegible]

[illegible] This would be particularly beneficial to mining and other mining interests of the Mississippi valley and of the eastern and southern states. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of congress.

NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED

The secretary of the interior asks attention to the want of room in the public buildings of the capital now existing and in course of construction for the accommodation of the clerical force employed and of public records. Necessity has compelled the renting of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public offices for which a large amount of rent is annually paid while the separation of offices belonging to the same department impedes the transaction of current business. The secretary suggests that blocks adjoining Lafayette square on the east north and west be purchased as a site for new edifices for the accommodation of government offices, leaving the square itself intact, and that if such buildings were constructed upon a harmonious plan of architecture they would add much beauty to the nation's capital, and would together with the treasury and new state navy and war department buildings form one of the most imposing groups of public edifices in the world.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

The commissioner of agriculture expresses a confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and teas have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home and have received special consideration from foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our own tea and manufacture of our own sugar would make a difference of many million dollars annually in the wealth of the nation.

The commissioner asks attention particularly to the continued prevalence of infectious and contagious cattle diseases known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as the cattle plague or pleuro pneumonia. A mild type of this disease in certain sections of our country is the occasion of great loss to our farmers and serious disturbances to our trade with Great Britain which furnishes a market for most of our live stock and dressed meats. The value of neat cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1880 was more than $12,000,000 and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The commissioner of education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs and that public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention and colleges for the instruction of the theoretical and practical in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The commissioner asks special attention to depredations committed on lands reserved for the future support of public instruction and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the territories and southern states. The recommendation heretofore made is repeated, and it is urged that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of sales of public lands annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the states and territories and District of Columbia. The success of the public schools of the District of Columbia and the progress made under the intelligent direction of a board of education and superintendent, in supplying the educational requirements of the District with thoroughly trained and efficient teachers, is very gratifying. Acts of congress from time to time donating public lands to the several states and territories in aid of educational interests, have proved to be wise measures of public policy, resulting in great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple justice to extend the benefits of this legislative wisdom, which has been so fruitfully vindicated by experience, to the District of Columbia.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I again commend the general interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of congress. The affairs of the district as shown by the report of the commissioners are in a very satisfactory condition. In my annual messages heretofore and in my special message of Dec. 19, 1879, I have urged upon the attention of congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the Potomac adjacent to the capitol, and again I am constrained by its importance to advert to them again. These flats embrace an area of several hundred acres. They are an impediment to the drainage of the city and seriously impair its health. It is believed that with this substantial improvement of its river front the capital would be in all respects one of the most attractive cities in the world. Aside from its permanent population, this city is necessarily a place of residence of persons from every section of the country engaged in the public service. Many others reside here temporarily for the transaction of business with the government. It should not be forgotten that the land improved will probably be worth the cost of reclaiming it, and that the navigation of the river will be greatly improved. I therefore again invite the attention of congress to the importance of prompt provision for this much needed and too long delayed improvement. The water supply of the city is inadequate. In addition to ordinary use throughout the city the consumption by the government is necessarily very great in the navy yard, arsenal and various departments, and a large quantity is required for the proper preservation of numerous parks and the cleaning of sewers. I recommend that this subject receive early attention from congress and that in making provision for an increased supply such means be adopted as will have in view the future growth of the city. Temporary expenses for such purpose cannot but be wasteful of money and therefore unwise. A more ample reservoir, with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled, should in my judgment, be constructed.

I commend again to the attention of congress the subject of removal from their present location of the depots of several railroads entering the city, and I renew the recommendations of my former messages in behalf of the erection of a building for a congressional library, the completion of Washington's monument, and of liberal appropriations in support of the benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the district.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1880.

Buying my goods from the very first hands enables me to undersell any house on this coast.

B. L. STONE,
The Jeweler,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

WINDOW GLASS.

Having perfected arrangements to make our shipments of WINDOW GLASS direct from New York, we are now enabled to give as favorable prices in this line of goods as any dealers in Portland.

Our first shipment has just been received per steamer "Columbia," consisting of

26-oz. Crystal Sheet,
31-oz. Crystal Metal,
16-oz. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th qualities.

We are also prepared to furnish estimates for

PLATE GLASS,
CORRUGATED GLASS,
GROUND GLASS,
STAINED GLASS,
MIRROR PLATES.

We shall carry in stock all regular sizes of Sixteen ounce, Twenty-one ounce and Twenty-six ounce glass, which we can furnish without delay.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
Successors to Coggins & Beach,
103 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.
no2d1f

A WONDERFUL REMEDY!
NEVER FAILS!
HOLDEN'S
ETHEREAL COUGH SYRUP.
FOR
The Speedy Cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Relieving at Once for all Affections of the Lungs.
For sale by HODGE, DAVIS & CO. nov14d1m

DRY GOODS

We have on hand a Very Fine Assortment of

WARM WOOLEN
Hosiery
FOR
CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WARM
UNDERWEAR,
WOOLEN HOODS,
SCARFS,
ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

Pacific Coast Marine Branch
[illegible]
Company of London.
CAPITAL - - $12,500,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED agents of the MARINE BRANCH of the above Company at Portland, are now prepared to ISSUE POLICIES on favorable terms, to cover shipments of WHEAT, FLOUR, SALMON and GENERAL MERCHANDISE or PRODUCE, between this port and EUROPE, SAN FRANCISCO or EASTERN PORTS.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO.,
AGENTS,
Corner of Front and Ash Streets,
Portland, Oregon.

Fire Insurance Agency
Imperial,
London,
Northern,
Queen
Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon............$[illegible]
Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Six Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars............$[illegible]
JOINT POLICY issued by the four companies.
Office 20 and 21 Front St., Portland, Or.
[illegible], General Agents.
EDWARD HALL, Manager.

Marine Insurance.
The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital............$10,000,000
Surplus over Capital............[illegible]
Deposit in Oregon............[illegible]

This staunch company having recently complied with the laws of the State, and established an agency in Portland, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks AND WRITE POLICIES on shipments of Grain, Salmon and other merchandise to Europe.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent,
No. 2 First Street.
Portland, Oregon, Sept 22, 1880. [illegible]

UNION
Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital............$750,000
Branch Office for Oregon—102 First St., Portland, Oregon,
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

OREGON BRANCH
(ALSO WASHINGTON TERRITORY.)
NEW ZEALAND
Insurance Co.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital............5,000,000
WITH
Unlimited Liability of Stockholders.
W. P. BROWN, Manager.

INCORPORATED 1864.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organization $1,334,633 +
Losses Paid in Oregon In Six Years, - $162,363 +
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager.
Southeast corner First and Stark Sts.
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON.

ARTHUR WILSON
VICE CONSUL FOR SWEDEN & NORWAY,
Manager Ætna Life Insurance Company.
AGENT FOR
Inman and National Steamship Lines.
Foreign Exchange sold.
[illegible] Mutual Fire Insurance Company [illegible] Portland Or. [illegible]

J. O'CONNOR,
Dealer in
Groceries & Produce
SHIP STORES,
Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Has reopened at the old stand,
Corner of Front and Washington sts.
And will be glad to see all his old customers and [illegible]

GRAIN BAGS, LIVERPOOL SALT,
TIN PLATES, ENGLISH CEMENT,
BLOCK TIN, CHEMICALS,
For sale by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
20 North Front St. a26d1f

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1880

THIRTY YEARS.

This la[illegible] thirty years [illegible] number of THE OREGONIAN [illegible] first ten years [illegible] newspaper. The dat[illegible]

Mr Thomas J. Dryer [illegible] journal was a native of New York. He came out to California in the stream [illegible] started by the [illegible] ing was not his object. He had gathered some experience of the newspaper [illegible] casional editorial work and purposed to start a paper in California. When [illegible] there he met a number of persons from Oregon who told him that this would be a good field for such an enterprise [illegible] contemplated [illegible] Not much preparation was necessary for starting a newspaper in those days, th[illegible] was a very important event to the new village that Portland then was. Mr Dryer issued the first number of THE OREGONIAN on the [illegible] December 1850. It was a sheet of four pages, six columns to the page. Its news from the eastern states bore early October dates, and its news from Europe was from twelve to fifteen days older. The quickest communication at that time with the eastern states was by the New York and Panama steamers. It was not till many years afterwards that the people of Oregon could obtain eastern news in less time than six weeks.

But though THE OREGONIAN began with a weekly issue and a small sheet it became from the very first a notable and even conspicuous journal. The field then was small but the paper filled it. It is not too much to say that it has in fact always been pushed in advance of the growth of the country. The early vigor and energy of THE OREGONIAN challenged attention. In politics it represented and led the opposition to the then dominant and all powerful democratic party. It soon had rivals in business as it had bitter opponents in politics. The *Oregon Weekly Times* started at Milwaukie, a town which then attempted to rival Portland, was soon afterwards removed to this place, and not long after Mr A. Bush, now of Salem, began publication of the *Statesman* at *Oregon City*. The Times and Statesman were democratic papers; and echoes of the controversies between them and THE OREGONIAN, controversies which often assumed a bitterly personal character, continue in Oregon unto this day. In those days not much space was given to news. In fact news was a scarce commodity. The art of working up home news had not then been discovered, and for news from abroad the *sole dependence* was the monthly or sometimes fortnightly steamer from San Francisco. This left the editors with time and space on their hands, which they employed usually in vigorous denunciation of each other. Sometimes it was invective, sometimes it was vituperation. In one form or another it was kept going steadily. There was nothing intermittent about it. This was the first period of Oregon journalism. It lasted ten years. One of the most active and vigorous participants in the journalism of this period was William L. Adams, now a resident of Hood River. During the last three or four years of the decade he published the Argus at Oregon City. The Statesman had previously removed to Salem. Mr Adams made the Argus as abusive, objurgatory and waspish as any member of the unfraternal brotherhood. There were several other papers of that era, as the Democratic Standard of Portland, published by Alonzo Leland, now of Lewiston, and the Occidental Messenger, published at Corvallis. But these with a still later crop have all passed away. The Jacksonville Sentinel may, however, be named as a survivor of that period of journalism. The Oregon Spectator, a small paper published at Oregon City, preceded all these by some years. But it was quiet, unambitious and non belligerent. It never affected the bow-wow style, and ceased publication soon after the others started.

Mr Dryer, who had borne the brunt of the political battle in opposition to the democratic party for ten years and had been one of the Lincoln electors in 1860, was appointed minister resident at the Sandwich islands in 1861. He had given so much time to politics that the business of THE OREGONIAN had been greatly neglected. It was in fact in hopeless confusion and the paper was in great straits. Mr Dryer sold it to Henry L. Pittock, who changed its methods of business, adopted the cash system, began the publication of a daily and started the paper upon that career which it has since pursued. But the path was full of difficulties. At that time there were three other papers here, all of them publishing dailies, any one of which had as good a chance for life as THE OREGONIAN. Its survival over the rest was due entirely to the energy, sagacity and business skill which characterized its management. The policy was adopted of expending upon the paper every dollar it earned, and to this day substantially the same policy has been pursued. In fact the time has been for years together when THE OREGONIAN has expended heavy sums annually above its earnings. It has worked for position and for the future. At the very earliest date when the telegraph was opened for business news reports were taken, and it has made the news its great feature ever since regardless of cost. In fact so much money has been expended in procuring and publishing news and in adding features which contribute to the general excellence of the paper, that it has not paid a dollar in dividends for the last ten years. From this the general reader who has some idea of the large business of THE OREGONIAN, who sees the paper everywhere and who knows that there is no other in the northwest of general circulation, may form some judgment of the cost of publishing a newspaper here. It is in no spirit of boasting that this journal says it has won the field and holds it by superiority of enterprise. Its business is constantly increasing, both its daily and weekly editions show a steady average gain of fully twenty per cent a year. Free use of the telegraph is the life of a newspaper. This journal spares no expense when news is to be had. For instance, on this anniversary of its birth it presents to its readers the president's message delivered yesterday at Washington—a document of 15,000 words telegraphed especially at heavy cost in addition to the regular report, which last is also full. What a change from the conditions of journalism that first existed when THE OREGONIAN started upon its career.

The introduction of the telegraph has indeed caused a wonderful change, a complete revolution in the business of publishing newspapers. True it has not been very rapid but at last it is complete. Readers of the newspapers of to-day however hardly realize the changes that have taken place, nor do the publishers who were not in it at the beginning. When THE OREGONIAN first began to get dispatches it received only a few hundred words daily. In advance of the completion of the line from California it ordered reports as far as the wire could bring it and had it carried the balance of the way by mail. Sixteen years ago Dr O. I. S. Plummer was agent of the telegraph company in this city. He did the [illegible] business himself, was operator and messenger, and when the line would go down he went out to repair it. In those days we seldom received long dispatches and were a day behind the press of San Francisco. Six years ago THE OREGONIAN obtained admission into the associated press. Since then it has published the news as promptly and full as any journal on the Pacific coast. It often receives and prints eight thousand words a day and sometimes twice that amount. To-day its telegraphic report contains more than twenty thousand words. All important matter now comes by telegraph. Nothing is omitted because of its [illegible] th[illegible] If a newspaper would [illegible] [illegible] he had [illegible] [illegible] will give up the strug[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arr[illegible]

[illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] [illegible] every where. In [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] north [illegible] journal stands [illegible] part of [illegible] of the country [illegible] [illegible]

A newspaper is a growth. It [illegible] built up in a day or a year. It can not be called into existence by anything that [illegible] succeed only by conforming to the [illegible] of opportunity, rigid adherence to the [illegible] journalism. A newspaper must exist for its own sake. It can not be an appendage of anything else. Existing as a special adjunct of other interests it speedily becomes odious. It can not be the organ of a man, a corporation or an interest outside of itself. As a slave of party or faction it can not perform its true function. It may favor certain political principles, yet it must be independent. The mission of journalism is peculiarly its own. A newspaper is strong when it pursues this path with earnest purpose, and no matter what its backing it is weak when it deviates from it.

Thirty years of activity embrace the average man's lifetime. But THE OREGONIAN, though thirty years old, is just beginning a vigorous youth. It has grown much in strength, but it will grow far more. At thirty years its best career but just begins.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Hayes has a knack of saying sensible things. His messages are always clear. They show, too, that his convictions lean always to the moral side of questions in politics and statesmanship. In the opening of his present message he does not mince his utterances in regard to outrages upon electoral rights in the southern states. On this subject he says with a quiet dignity and force what the chief executive of the country ought to say. Silence on the subject would imply indifference. Hence the attention of the country ought to be called to it in this formal way. On the subject of civil service reform what the president says can not be too strongly commended. Deliverance of the civil service from the notion that the offices are the property of congressmen to be disposed of as patronage is the one thing needful to proper reform. On this point the president leaves nothing to be said. It is gratifying to have reason to believe that his successor will take up the subject in the same spirit. On the subject of education the president renews the suggestions he has heretofore presented in several public utterances. Believing the means at the command of local authorities in many places to be inadequate for necessary educational effort, he would have the national government take hold of the subject. Doubtless this would be resisted, first by sticklers for state rights and second by those who would object to a system which would result in expelling from the schools of certain states text books which teach the principles of Lee and Jackson. Adoption of vigorous measures for repression of polygamy are recommended. Foreign relations occupy much space in the message, though there are no complications of serious character. We are promised the new Chinese treaty by January. There is detailed information as to the condition of the finances, but most of this has been anticipated by the regular bulletins of the treasury. The silver question is discussed in an intelligent manner and the danger is shown of continuing to coin legal tender silver at the rate now required by law. That the consequence will be the establishment of our currency on a silver basis, to the exclusion of gold, is entirely apparent. In the several divisions of the message we have a summary of the operations of the various departments and general discussion on broad principles of the needs of the several branches of the public service and the wants of different parts of the country. People of Oregon and Washington will be glad to observe that the president's trip hither a couple of months ago has borne fruit in his recommendations for systematic improvement of the Columbia river. For the first time in such a document this channel of growing commerce is spoken of as important enough to be coupled with the Mississippi in recommendations to the favor of congress. Time forbids attention in further detail to the message. We must content ourselves with printing it and commending it to our readers.

Complaint is made by the Oregon Pacific railroad company that an article which was published in this journal a month since as a review of their prospectus and circular has been republished in New York, and that the republication is garbled and does not follow the original. Now let us say that THE OREGONIAN did not have the article republished in New York, and therefore is not responsible for its appearance in the form complained of. It has however examined carefully the circular containing this republication, and in it finds several slight departures from the original, the most noticeable of which is a statement that Mr Hogg and his associates paid a lump sum of only $13,000 for the 800,000 acre land grant. It should have been $130,000. This manifestly is an error that occurred in telegraphing, since as we learn the review was telegraphed to New York to be republished there. It is less material, however, from the fact that the context shows the error, as it states that a present valuation of this grant at $150,000 would be very liberal. But as the republication in New York was neither done nor procured by this journal it has nothing to do with the matter. Of course if the article was to be republished as coming from this paper we would have preferred that it had been given with accura[illegible]. But if complaint is to be made about it it seems to us that the proper way would be to lay [illegible] before the parties who published it in New York.

It is not probable that the weather [illegible] the Cascades has moderat[illegible] More snow has fallen there [illegible] tain that it will lie longer. [illegible] unusually early and [illegible] weather continue [illegible] loss of stock may [illegible] expected. We are [illegible] cattle are [illegible] than usual at this time [illegible] chance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] cattle will [illegible] Other [illegible] will [illegible] great.

Alexander H. Stephens has been giving his opinions upon the management of his party during the recent contest. He said: "Our national executive committee seemed to think that the going about and marking 329 on men's doorsteps was a powerful political argument. Barnum and his companions perpetrated crime

[illegible]

EUCALYPTUS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

UMBRELLAS [illegible]

[illegible]

Columbia Engine Company No. [illegible]

A MARRIED MAN [illegible]

WANTED.

N[illegible]

THE FIRST [illegible] MEETING [illegible] W. A. BUCHANAN [illegible]

FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW [illegible] Saw Mill of [illegible] feet capacity [illegible] ALLIS & BLACK [illegible] Front street, Portland. 17 law tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

O. R. & N. CO. OCEAN DIVISION. FREIGHT will be received as usual at the [illegible] dock up to 1 P. M. Wednesday 8th inst. Passengers to go [illegible] will leave at [illegible] dock [illegible] morning at [illegible] GEO. W. WEIDLER Agent. d7d1

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned in the business of dyeing and [illegible] this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. Schade having [illegible] interest therein to Otto Conrad who will continue the business at the old stand [illegible] all debts due said firm. W. SCHADE. OTTO CONRAD. Portland Oregon, Dec 6 1880. d1m

WANTED.

A WOMAN TO TEND A SICK PERSON. WAGES $[illegible] per day. Several nurse girls and [illegible] Apply to PITT & TRUMAN, New Market block.

FOR SALE.—Several very elegant and convenient residences in near location, from $[illegible] to $4000. MONEY to loan from $[illegible] to $4000. Apply to PITT & TRUMAN, New Market block.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Postmaster of Portland, Oregon, until [illegible] M. Dec. 8 1880 for conveying all the United States mail during close of navigation on the two following routes: From Portland Or. to The Dalles Or., three (3) round trips per week, and From Portland Or. to Vancouver Wash. Ter., six (6) round trips per week. The expense of advertising to be paid by the successful bidder. By order of 2D ASST POSTMASTER GENERAL. GEO. E. COLE P. M. Portland Or. Dec [illegible] 1880.

H. E. ALDEN, DENTIST.

Room 21 Union Block, over Gill's Bookstore. dec4dlmed

New Arrival of

Limes, Lemons, Oranges, Chestnuts, Bananas and Candies that beat the world, at

S. L. STONE'S

Cor. First and Ash Streets. d.d.

DR. A. W. THORNTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OCULIST AND AURIST.

S. E. cor. B and First St., Portland.

F[illegible] for consultation [illegible] office or [illegible] ONE DOLLAR. dec7dlm

"HOLIDAY GIFTS."

We are in receipt of the nicest assortment of Toilet Articles, Toilet Sets, Hair Brushes, Combs, Odor Cases and other articles for the Holidays too numerous to mention, at prices that will astonish you. Do not fail to give us a call, if you want to save money and get something nice.

JOHN A. CHILD, Druggist,

Cor. Morrison and Second Sts.

FULL

Count guaranteed at the Steam Printing Rooms of **Swope & Lent, 109 Front Street.**

Save your Orders for New Years Cards

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.,

Manufacturers and Exporters of

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

Constantly on hand,
SALEM BAKERS EXTRA,
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
BRAN SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.

A. W. KINNEY, Agent,
BRANCH OFFICE
B and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

FOR PRESENTS.

Diamonds. Watches. Jewelry!

Largest Assortment—Lowest Prices.

B. L. STONE,
The Jeweler.
Corner First and Morrison Streets.

Grand Dramatic Entertainment

To be given by

George Wright Post No. 1, G. A. R.

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9,

AT

NEW MARKET THEATER.

[illegible]

The Great Military Allegory

[illegible]

TRUE BLUE!

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

TICKETS $1 00

[illegible]

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

2 and 5 North First St., Portland.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

And for

VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

NEW TO-DAY.

USEFUL

HOLIDAY GOODS

We have in stock a large variety of goods suitable for

THE HOLIDAYS,

And all the [illegible]

DRY GOODS

FURNISHING GOODS

Our Holiday stock consists of articles having

INTRINSIC MERIT

Substantial value guaranteed for every dollar's worth of goods bought at our store.

OLDS & KING,

147 THIRD STREET

PORTLAND.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

P. E. BRIGHAM'S

A Complete Stock of

Zephyrs,
Germantown Yarn,
Shetland Wool,
Fairy Zephyr,
Shetland Floss,
Card Boards,
Canvas in Every Style.

SLIPPER, FOOT-REST,
BRACKET, SOFA PILLOW
AND
SLIPPER-CASE PATTERNS
In Endless Variety.

A FULL LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Direct from the East.

P. E. BRIGHAM,

108 First St., next to Ladd's Bank.

Just Received and For Rent

AT

MRS. PILGER'S,

153 First Street, Near Morrison,

500

Masquerade Suits

AND

Theatrical Costumes

ALSO

A full line of Gold and Silver Trimming

Del[illegible]

HAS BEEN REOPENED

By two of the former proprietors of the French and Italian Restaurant.

The BEST OF MEALS furnished at all hours.

FRENCH DINNERS and Private Rooms for Ladies.

D. TORNADO & CO.

Oxford Oyster House.

WE ARE STILL RUNNING AT THE OLD Stand 66 First Street, (Opposite Union Block.)

EASTERN, OLYMPIA AND SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.

In every style

MRS. WALLER & SON

THE ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

The Leading Dry Goods House

Will take Annual Inventory

On January [illegible]th, 1881.

Our Rule in all our Different Houses is to make sweeping Reductions in prices of all Goods, in order to diminish our Stock, and such announcement is ever hailed as a Signal for rare Bargains. This being our first year's business in Oregon, we know of no better method to return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon our firm, than to announce this

Annual Reduction Sale

ONE MONTH SOONER,

thereby giving all the rare opportunity of securing their supply in season and selecting Goods for the

HOLIDAYS

—AT—

prices less than usual. Our reputation is sufficient guarantee that we do as we say.

Reductions

—IN—

[illegible]

Commencing

Thursday, Dec. 2, 1880.

Samples sent free on application.

Orders from the country, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention, thereby giving Ladies in the country equal advantage with residents in the city.

C. Lipman & Co.

Corner First and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

S & A, Stereo.

$15. ALL-WOOL CASHMERE SUIT,

Black or Colored, Trimmed in Satin, Silk or Velvet.

With privilege of examining the Suit at Wells Fargo & Co's Express Office, and if not as represented we will pay the return charges. Also

DOLMANS.

These goods are made up by MRS. LITT and her husband, which qualifies them to [illegible] such value for $15. Ladies who may want references may write to [illegible] other merchants.

Third and Alder. SUIT HOUSE. Third and Alder.

Bon Marche

CHEZ

MELLIS BROS. & Co.

Nos Departments

Sont remplis de Nouveaux Articles, Quantité, Qualité et Bas Prix, Comme d'Habitude
Dont n'approchent pas les autres maisons.
SOIES NOIRES BROCART a $1, $1 25, $1 50 et $2, environ moitie des ancien prix.
CACHEMIRES NOIRES, tout laine, largeur 46 pouces à 75c la yard, valeur $[illegible]
DRAPS MOMIE DE COULEUR tout laine à 50c la yard, au lieu de 75c.
MANTEAUX, ULSTERS, DOLMANS pour Dames, Fillettes et Enfants.
Beaux Dolmans en Drap $8, $9 50, $12 et $25.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

CHAPEAUX FRANÇAISES pour Dames, Plumes D'Autruche, Fleurs Français, Articles de Fantaisie, Bijouterie et Ornements.
Draps pour Costumes, Garniture pour Robes, Grande Variete d'Articles Nouveaux.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

CORSETS! Très Grand Assortiment en Tous Genres.
Revue des Modes de Mellis Bros. & Co. est pret maintenant.
I donne une liste entière et complete de notre stock avec le prix en regard, GRATIS.

Commande par Lettres Promptement Executées. Ici on Parle Français.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS

HOLIDAY GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS

Complete and Attractive Assortment.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

PRESENTS FOR FATHERS.
PRESENTS FOR MOTHERS.
PRESENTS FOR SISTERS.
PRESENTS FOR BROTHERS.
PRESENTS FOR SWEETHEARTS.

PRESENTS FOR BEAUX.
PRESENTS FOR AUNTS, UNCLES AND COUSINS.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Glassware, Silverware, Tinware, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Fancy Plaids, Brocades.

Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Lace Fichus,
Lace Bibs,

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Ties,
Silk Bows,
Silk Gloves and Mitts.

Chenille Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
Cashmere Shawls,
Paisley Shawls.

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS! TOYS TOYS! TOYS TOYS! TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

CANES, SILK UMBRELLAS, CANES.

Most Beautiful Assortment of JEWELRY, JEWELRY!—Roll Plate Jewelry, Celluloid Jewelry, For Ladies & Gentlemen.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

Open Every Evening till 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES OF BEAUTY AND USE!

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

123 First St. 127 Front St.

WE GUARANTEE to retail any and all of these goods at the same prices as those quoted by the largest and cheapest New York houses.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Die Neujahrs-Geschenke.

Je näher das Ende des Jahres heranrückt desto interessanter wird die Frage

Wo kaufen wir unsere Neujahrs-Geschenke? Wo findet man die beste Auswahl?

— und —

Wo bekömmt man den besten Werth für's wenigste Geld?

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

beantworten diese Frage sehr schlagfertig

Die beste Auswahl ist bei MELLIS BROS. & Co.,

Der größte Andrang bei MELLIS BROS. & Co.

42 Personen bilden das Personal im Laden von MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Waaren werden direkt von allen Welttheilen importirt durch

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Der beste Beweis der Beliebtheit dieser Firma ist der unerhörte Erfolg, mit welchem sie seit der Eröffnung ihres Geschäftes in dieser Stadt, begrüßt wurde.

Franz Joseph Mellis,

der in New York residirende Compagnon der Firma, wird diese Woche in Portland erwartet. Vertraut mit der Unzuverlässigkeit unseres Climas, ist er dem Sturme zuvorgekommen und hat ungeheure Quantitäten von Waaren für alle erdenklichen Departements eingekauft und wir sind gewissermaßen gezwungen, diese Waaren so schnell als möglich in's Baare umzusetzen.

Das Etablissement wird während dieses Monats bis um 9 Uhr Abends offen gehalten.

MELLIS BROS. & Co.,

Eingang in der Ersten Straße No. 126.—Eingang in der Front Straße No. 128

Drei Glas Thüren in der Mitte des Geschäftes.

HOLIDAY STOCK.

Feldenheimer & Greenberg,

149 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

—Dealers in—

DIAMONDS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Gold and Silver Watches

Gold Chains, Solid Gold and Roll Plate Jewelry of the Latest Designs

Clocks, Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware,

BAROMETERS, FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES Etc.

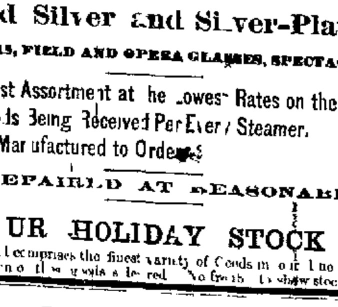
The Finest Assortment at the Lowest Rates on the Coast.
New Goods Being Received Per Every Steamer.
Jewelry Manufactured to Order.

WATCHES REPAIRED AT REASONABLE RATES.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

Is now arriving and comprises the finest variety of Goods in our line ever brought to this city. Inspection of these goods is invited. No trouble to show stock.

"SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS."



Games & Novelties,
Baby Carriages,
Work Baskets,
Beads, Sol[illegible]nts,
Mechanical Toys,
Negro Dancers,
Smoking Men,

Dolls, Drums,
Bird Cages,
Velocipedes,
Chimes,
Music Boxes,
Games,
Walking [illegible]

NEW TOYS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

[illegible]

NEW TOYS AND NOVELTIES

WM. BECK & SON,

Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Columbia and Willamette Division.

A[illegible] THE STATE [illegible] FREIGHT FOR [illegible]

[illegible] BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

Brooms and Wooden Ware

And Importers of

WILLOW WARE.

Nos. 13 and 14 North Front Street.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1880.

CITY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—It is quite probable that some energetic manager of means will soon assume the managerial reins at New Market Theater and give the amusement-loving public of Portland a series of dramatic or operatic attractions during the present winter. Several persons have written Mayor Thompson, recently, making inquiries as to what terms the theater could be leased, and offering, if reasonable and satisfactory rates of rental were obtainable, to assume the management of the theater. Among those who are anxious to lease New Market Theater is Miss Rose Eytinge, who played such a successful engagement here nearly two years ago. Miss Eytinge wrote Mr. Thompson about two months ago asking for terms. He answered the inquiries by letter, but as yet, received no response from the lady. To all who have written him asking for terms, Mr. Thompson has given the information desired. If the terms furnished are satisfactory to these parties it becomes a matter of "first come first served." Some very desirable improvements are soon to be made to the interior of the theater. Prominent among these may be mentioned the substitution of new and fashionable orchestra chairs for those used at present; also the placing in of a new furnace, which will warm the theater to a comfortable degree during the coldest weather. These chairs have been sent from Chicago by Mr. Burrell, who is east, and may be expected to arrive here soon. The furnace will arrive at the same time.

TWO MEN INJURED BY A FALLING AWNING.—Sunday evening, while officer Collins and John Berry, a bar tender in the Elite saloon, were standing in front of Newbury, Hawthorne & Co's warehouse on First street, the awning connected with the building, overweighted by snow, without the least warning came down with a tremendous crash, catching both men. Berry received a heavy blow on the back of the head, a wound on the left temple, and his left ear was cut. He was carried to Dr. Plummer's drug store, where he lay insensible for several hours. By attention from Dr. Plummer he was restored to consciousness and afterwards carried to his room. His wounds are not considered dangerous. His escape from instant death is almost miraculous. Officer Collins received a severe bruise about the eye and was stunned, from which he will recover in a day or two.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ELDER.—While the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co's steamer Geo. W. Elder lay in San Francisco after her last trip from this city, she was very thoroughly overhauled from truck to keel, fore and aft, including nine iron bulk heads with double beams and girders thoroughly and amply secured. She was newly painted and upholstered in every part, and stands to-day as comfortable and staunch a steamship as any afloat. She is now on her 36th voyage—every one made without a mishap. She is chartered to the Pacific Mail steamship Co. for six months with the option of 12, to run between San Francisco and Panama, via way ports. Capt Lachlan and Chief Engineer Dorrity go with the ship during charter.

JEFFERSON STREET FERRY.—After much difficulty the cable of the Jefferson-street Ferry Company was laid last Sunday afternoon, and the Veto is now making regular trips on the wire. When first laid it caught on a sunken tree in midstream, and the tree had to be removed. The southern end of [illegible] dock, which extended thirty feet into Jefferson street, is being removed, thus giving the ferry a more roomy landing.

BEREAVEMENT.—After a brief illness, the little son of T. G. and A. M. Hammond, of this city, aged two years, departed life last evening at 11 o'clock. The funeral will take place to-day at 1 o'clock from the residence of the parents, corner of C and East 1st streets. The friends of the bereaved parents are invited to attend.

THREATENING TO KILL.—A man named D. B. Wright was arrested Saturday evening on complaint of Mr. J. B. Garrison. Wright, it seems entered Garrison's place of business and on some pretext threatened to kill the proprietor. The case was called for trial yesterday but continued.

Y. P. A.—Regular meeting of the Young People's Association this evening, in the vestry of the Baptist church, at 7:30 o'clock. Also the regular quarterly business meeting held after the first meeting. Every member requested to be present. Strangers made welcome.

SAD NEWS.—Mr. Alex. Mehwalt, the engineer of Columbian Engine Co. No. 3, has received a dispatch which announces the death of Mrs. Hammel, the mother of Mrs. Mehwalt. The old lady was 73 years of age, and resided in Detroit, Michigan.

TO THE ASYLUM.—Virgil Newsome was arrested at the Norton House Sunday night on a charge of lunacy and was placed in the city jail for safe keeping. He was examined yesterday before Judge Rice, adjudged insane and committed to the asylum.

ASTORIA IN LUCK.—The Astorian says: "There has not been this year a single case of smallpox in Astoria and there is not now. Astoria has never been more healthy than now. No smallpox, no scarlet fever, no diphtheria; all is well."

FOR VANCOUVER.—The steamer Traveller will leave the foot of Alder street this morning at 9 o'clock for Vancouver, or as far up on the Washington shore as the ice will allow.

LOST A FINGER.—On Sunday James Tustin had a finger amputated. The digit was mashed in the mine at Carbonado, on the branch of the Puyallup

TO BE SENTENCED.—Judge Stott will pass sentence this morning on Edward Mordesal, who was found guilty of kidnapping.

[illegible].—The ladies' relief society will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the basement of the [illegible] church.

YAQUINA BAY RAILROAD.

[illegible] Hall of Corvallis, who was in the city yesterday, says with good confidence, and even with [illegible], that the road from that place to Yaquina will be completed during the coming year. The [illegible], he informs us, have entire confidence [illegible] the entrance of the Bay will be deepened and [illegible] so that vessels may enter and depart. Mr. [illegible] says Col. Gillespie stated to him that as soon as [illegible] is completed, which will be this week, [illegible] apply for telegraphic instructions to go to [illegible]. The road will be laid down [illegible] steel rails, fifty pounds, to the yard, and of [illegible] gauge. It is intended that the road shall be opened for business from Corvallis to the bay by [illegible] of the year 1881. We shall congratulate the people of Corvallis and of the upper valley upon the success of the enterprise.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

Yesterday the annual firemen's election came off in this city. There was only one ticket in the field, and consequently, very little interest was felt, as the result could only be one way. For want of competition a very small vote was cast. The following is the result of the election:

CHIEF ENGINEER.

[illegible] A. Jordan 170

ASSISTANTS.

J. D. King 102
[illegible] Marwell 101

Mr. J. D. King having received the highest number of votes for assistant is elected First Assistant and Mr. Marwell Second Assistant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In our advertising columns we see that Dr. Thornton, the London oculist, has returned to Portland, where he intends to resume practice. It may be remembered that Dr. Thornton is the oculist who restored Mr. Archambeau of the Umpqua to his sight after being totally blind for over five years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEED.

F. E. Smith et ux. to T. and L. Whalen, Dec. 5, [illegible] 1, 2 and [illegible] 2 and 3, block 83, Couch's [illegible].

RELEASE.

W. S. Ladd, agt., to D. Monnastes, July 27, 1864, lots [illegible] block 15—$10,000.

PERSONAL.

A New York exchange of Nov. 22d, says: "The [illegible] Airlie and daughter, who are residing at the [illegible], frequently promenade on the avenue, and [illegible] to take particular pleasure in riding through [illegible] Park."

A thousand or more novelties for holiday season, at C. Hirstel & Co.'s, opposite Ladd & Tilton's.

The stock of Pianos at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison st. Prices low and terms easy.

Diamonds tastefully reset and set to order, at Henrichsen & Greenberg's.

DR. Z. B. NICHOLS,

Whose success in treating Chronic Diseases, as shown by Oregon testimonials in his possession, will be at the Esmond House, room 32, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week. Those afflicted should call. No charge for consultation.

Winter has set in and the man who has waited can wait no longer. An overcoat is now a positive necessity. Don't be alarmed about the prices, as goods are now figured down. In other goods Beck & Waldman also offer special rates. Under clothing too must not be forgotten, and in this particular they are well supplied.

Christmas Tree trimmings of every description. Special rates to Church and Sunday School Festivals. Send address early from the country to Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building, opp P. O.

The Steinway & Son's pianos in *every grade* (Grand, Square and Upright) *superior* to others. Albert Zurisch sells them at bargains; 92 Morrison street, opposite the postoffice. Direct agent.

The Royal St. John Sewing Machine agency has been removed to 167 Third street, bet. Morrison and Alder. John B. Garrison, agent.

Sarah—Where did you buy that elegant stem winding gold watch? Lily—I bought it of Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

IN THE LEAD.—Our old friend Frank, of the ever popular St. Charles Restaurant. Best Meals in city.

Young man, to be successful in love, buy your girl a Christmas gift at Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

For genuine sewing machine needles go to Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street.

All the ladies want Barbey to fix their Sewing Machines, 33 Yamhill street. 10,000 Needles.

REMOVAL.—Dr. R. Glisan has removed his office to S. E. corner of Second and Ash streets.

LOOK HERE.—Chestnuts, grapes, gold fish, pampas grass and candies at S. L. Stone's.

A fine selection of Albums at Harris'.

Eastern oysters by every steamer at Keith's

[illegible]'s restaurant has moved to 67 First st., bet. Oak and Pine. Private rooms up-stairs.

MORE MODERATE WEATHER.

The Elder Unable to get above St. Helens --Lines to Eastern Oregon Down.

The weather here was more moderate yesterday than any time since the 1st instant. Snow melted rapidly, and little remained except that mixed with mud. Sleet and ice had fallen on the wires to The Dalles, rendering the wires useless; hence, no reports concerning the weather along the Columbia were received. It is reasonable to expect a slight moderation. Ice is gorged at Willow bar, a few miles above St. Helens to the depth of ten feet or more, and extends for at least four miles. The O. R. & N. Co's steamers make regular trips to Astoria and Kalama via Willamette slough. Of course it will be impossible for grain ships to be towed between this city and Astoria for several days. The Elder will remain at St. Helens, and leave on schedule date. Freight will be received at the steamship dock until 5 P. M. Wednesday, and passengers will leave the steamship dock at 6 A. M. Thursday by special boat. A tri-weekly mail to The Dalles and a daily mail to Vancouver will be started to-morrow. The steamer Traveler tried yesterday to reach Vancouver, but could get no farther than Hathaway's landing, two miles above the mouth of the Willamette. It is hoped to establish communication between Portland and Vancouver by boat and stage to-day.

Signal service bulletins last night indicate slightly warmer weather.

The Delayed Steamer.

The Elder left Astoria for this city at 7:20 A. M. Sunday, cut through several fields of ice at Willow bar. At 4 P. M., the ice was found gorged for a long distance, and the steamer returned to St. Helens, where she anchored for the night. The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer Alice was detailed to follow the Elder in case of such a contingency, but not being sheathed, the Alice turned back to Westport. Otherwise passengers and mails would have arrived here Sunday evening. The mails and such passengers as wished to go were sent up by the first steamer passing, the A. A. McCully. The company's steamer Welcome was dispatched yesterday morning to St. Helens via Willamette slough, and brought up remaining passengers, express and baggage, arriving at 4 P. M. The Willamette Chief was sheathed yesterday and will leave at daylight this morning for the delayed steamship, to bring up perishable and other freight.

We are indebted to Capt. Lachlan of the Elder for the following:

MEMORANDUM.

The Elder sailed for Portland from San Francisco at 11 A. M. on the 2d inst. She stopped three miles outside Bonita Point, and sent boat back to steamship Columbia, bound in and transferred bar pilot from same. First and middle part of passage had SW, WSW and West winds, falling barometer; latter part heavy WSW squalls veering to WNW, with hail and rain; lowest point of barometer 29.82; a heavy WNW swell throughout; off Tillamook wind veered to NNW. Crossed bar, north channel, at 4:40 P. M., Dec. 4; running time 53 hours and 30 minutes. After crossing bar, proceeded slowly and cautiously to Astoria, arriving at 7:30 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6, 1:51 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches-100ths	State of
Portland...	30.11	+02	38	N	1.20	Clo'dy
Roseburg..	30.16	—03	51	S	Sp'lg	Clo'dy
Red Bluff..	30.31	—03	47	Calm	Sp-lg	Fair
Sacramento	30.34	—01	47	NW	0	Clo'dy

Olympia, Umatilla and Lewiston wires down. River rose 11 inches during past 24 hours.

THE CONCERT.

Wednesday, not Saturday.

That concert, the concert of the season, the one to be given by the Open Temperance Society, which was advertised for Tuesday and postponed to Saturday, is to be given on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, as the theater is engaged for another purpose on Saturday.

Additional talent has been secured, and the prospects for an excellent entertainment are most flattering.

In addition to those already given, Miss Hattie Somerfield will appear in a piano solo. Perhaps no pianist in Portland has come more quickly to the front than this young lady. The desire to hear her is very general.

Mr. J. C. Williams will sing. This gentleman has sung in opera, with a full measure of success, and if he be judged by the notices which he has received from the California press, is a valuable addition to our number of musicians. Those who have heard him speak in the highest terms of his renditions.

Messrs. Brown and Elwes will play in a piano duet. Their performance on a previous occasion was received with great enthusiasm and a treat may be expected from them.

Miss Cora Packard has also been engaged for the occasion. She is well known as a very pleasing singer, having a clear sweet voice. Her appearance is always welcome.

Mr. J. Van Beurden has kindly consented to assist. He is known as a tenor of much merit and his name increases the attractiveness of the programme.

DUE NOTICE.

This entertainment is given by ladies, and they have determined to set an example in the matter of punctuality. The performance will begin precisely at eight, whether any one is present or not. The public may depend on this and govern themselves accordingly. And furthermore, the doors will be closed and no one admitted during the performance of any number. In this, the example of all modern first class concerts will be followed. No deviation from this rule will be allowed, except during instrumental pieces. The committee desire to give fair warning of this new departure, believing that the majority of concert goers will sustain them in it. By beginning at eight, the exercises can close by ten, and the usual late hours avoided.

The programme will be published to-morrow.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following named persons have been summoned by the United States Marshal to render service as jurors in the United States District Court which will convene on Tuesday, December 14th:

W. F. Kirk, farmer, Oregon City, Clackamas county.
John G. Hastings, farmer, Lewisville, Polk.
W. H. Hobson, merchant, Stayton, Marion.
Thomas Kagedan, farmer, Corvallis, Benton.
F. Heally, farmer, Lebanon, Linn.
J. B. Stump, farmer, Buena Vista, Polk.
Richard Irwin, farmer, Corvallis, Benton.
William Potter, farmer, Oregon City, Clackamas.
John Denny, farmer, Lebanon, Linn.
Penumbra Kelly, farmer, East Portland.
B. F. Smith, farmer, Lewisville, Polk.
A. C. Gist, farmer, Dallas, Polk.
A. J. Hoyt, millman, Sandy, Multnomah.
A. Matthews, farmer, Pleasant Hill, Lane.
James Huddleston, farmer, Eugene City, Lane.
A. S. Persham, farmer, Corvallis, Benton.
James W. Nesmith, farmer, Dixie, Polk.
A. J. Purvine, farmer, Lincoln, Polk.
A. M. Smith, potter, Buena Vista, Polk.
Wm. Thurman, farmer, Amity, Yamhill.
Jacob Whiteaker, farmer, Corvallis, Benton.
W. B. Jolly, miller, Hillsboro, Washington.
Samuel Brown, farmer, Salem, Marion.

Finest violin, guitar and banjo strings, 10 and 15 cents each, sent post paid. Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison st.

Gold key winding watches of the finest makes turned into stem winders at Henrichsen & Greenberg's.

Query—I wonder if Uncle Myers intends to pay for his goods, he is actually giving them away!

5000 Cornupias at 5c apiece, wholesale and retail depot. Pop Corn Balls and loose Pop Corn at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building, opp. P. O.

Arion.—For the very best wine, beer, liquors and cigars go to this place, 38 Yamhill street.

Do you want to make your wife feel happy? Then buy her a diamond ring for Christmas at Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

Peter Wilhelm reigns supreme at the "Boss," in Portland.

SORENSON'S WOOD YARD.—Orders can be left at Beck & Waldman's.

N. Y. Coffee House and Restaurant, 132 First St. Ladies' rooms open. Q. Voos, manager.

For the very best photographs go to Frank G. Abell, 167 and 169 First street, Portland.

How can Uncle Myers afford to sell his pistols and guns at such a low price? because, he has low rent and small expenses. 181 First street.

The leading music house north of San Francisco—D. W. Prentice & Co., Portland.

The original Pine street Coffee House is now on Washington st., bet. First and Second.

WONDERFUL Baby Upright Piano in rosewood case, 7 octave, only $250. See it at H. Sinsheimer's, agent for the Decker & Son celebrated piano, (acknowledged the best), and Mason & Hamlin and other organs.

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE First and Alder street. The largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city, comprising New York, Key West and Imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city. Sole Agency for the Celebrated Kerbs and Spiess New York Cigars.

Diamonds, Watches, Optical Goods.

B. L. STONE

The Jeweler,

125 FIRST STREET, COR. MORRISON.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

We have this day added to our large stock of

NOTIONS AND STATIONERY,

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Tobacco and Cigars, which we offer to the trade at the very lowest rates. Having unequaled facilities for the purchase of above articles, direct from manufacturers, we can and will sell at San Francisco prices and invite the trade to examine and price our goods before buying elsewhere.

C. HIRSTEL & CO.,

100 First and 107 Front Street, Portland.
dec5tf

[illegible] PRESENTS!

If you want to buy gifts, including Photograph Albums, Purses, Autograph Books, Gold Pens, Charms, Gold Pencils, Penknives, Inkstands, Desks, Card Cases, etc., call on

GEO. H. HILL,
City Book Store, 171 First st., near Yamhill.

FIRE MATTERS.

Lively Race between One's and Three's Last Night--A Suggestion.

On account of the heavy condition of the streets during the snow, the committee on fire and water of the city council and Chief Engineer Jordan have provided No. One's and No. Three's companies with horses. Last night about 8 o'clock an alarm was sounded from Box 4, corner of Hall and First streets. The race to the scene was the most exciting ever witnessed here. First street was crowded, and as One's engine turned in from Morrison, drawn by a pair of magnificent grays from Hallman & Co.'s stables driven by Charley Allsky, it was loudly cheered. Three's turned into First from Washington about the same time, drawn by two strong, fleet footed bays—also from [illegible]'s—driven by Tom Mountain Jr., and the crowd applauded. The way those machines went up First street was a caution. Pedestrians running at full speed kept up for a block, and the hose carriage, which took the side walk, with long, ample [illegible] ropes, were left way in the rear. No. One's kept their lead all the way up. The fire, a trivial matter, corner of Third and Hall, was extinguished by a bucket, and the services of the department were not called in to requisition. As the engines returned, they were greeted at Morrison street with a small sized ovation.

Unless the council make such provision, No. Ones will hire a team for their use during the winter, paying the cost out of company funds, and will stable the horses in the house. It will certainly prove wise and in the end economical for the council to secure to at least two, and still better to three companies the services of horses during that portion of the year when the thoroughfares are heavy. It is well known to every one here that it is simply impossible when a fire occurs after ten or eleven o'clock at night to get a sufficient number of men together to pull the engines with any considerable degree of speed, and if the fire happens to be back of the Park streets, it taxes the ambitious, earnest firemen to the utmost to get to the scene at all.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1880.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DEADY, J.

Traver et al vs. Brooks—Complainant allowed until rule day in February in which to file reply.

U. S. vs. W. C. Griswold, et al—Cause set for trial on Monday, February 2, 1881.

H. C. Paige vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.—On motion of defendant cause set for trial when the next trial jury shall be present.

Clark vs. Christman—Same order as above entered.

Spriggs vs. Stump—Trial of cause continued until Friday, Dec. 17, 1880.

Trulling vs. Cutting—Hearing of demurrer to complaint continued.

Court adjourned until Wednesday, December 8, at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—RICE, J.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Gilday deceased, sale of real estate confirmed.

In the matter of the estate of John Wray, deceased, order to sell real estate.

In the matter of the estate of Anthony Clune, deceased, case continued until Wednesday, December 8, 1880.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Wilhelm deceased, final account approved and distributed.

LAW

G. Tibbett vs. Jacob Anderson—Cause set for trial Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Nicolai, Bro. & Co. vs. J. C. Fairfowl—Default and judgment entered.

J. Simon vs. W. R. Smith—Cause dismissed.

Fleckstein & Mayer vs. [illegible] & Davis—Cause dismissed.

Samuel Seller vs. Henry [illegible] & Co.—Cause dismissed.

Faulker, Bell & Co. vs. [illegible] T. Gault—Cause dismissed.

Henrichsen & Greenberg have received a fine assortment of French clocks in bronze and gilt frames.

Sheet music 20 cents on the dollar at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison st.

Just received at Harris' Music Store a large selection of Brass and String Band Music.

New goods and latest styles all this year's. Call early, get first choice and avoid rush, at Postoffice Candy Store.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City.*

GREAT SENSATION.

For the Next Thirty Days we will close out our immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of choice

DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
PIQUE SUITS,
TWEED SUITS,
REVERSIBLE ULSTERS,
CHINCHILLA ULSTERS,
OVERCOATS, ETC.
BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

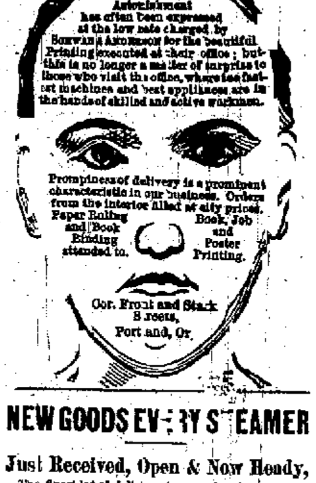
And an Entire New Stock of

DRESSING GOWNS,
HATS, ETC.

Call and examine at

J. KOHN'S CLOTHING PALACE,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.


Astonishment has often been expressed at the low rate charged by Schwab & Anderson for the beautiful Printing executed at their office; but this is no longer a matter of surprise to those who visit the office, where the fastest machines and best appliances are in the hands of skilled and active workmen.

Promptness of delivery is a prominent characteristic in our business. Orders from the interior filled at city prices. Paper Ruling and Book Binding attended to. Book, Job and Poster Printing.

Cor. Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Or.

NEW GOODS EVERY STEAMER

Just Received, Open & Now Ready,

The finest lot of delicious imported and domestic GROCERIES ever offered.

Meerschaums & Fancy Articles for the Holidays.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

FRENCH AND BROADWAY CANDIES.

All Kinds of Oregon and California Fruits (in season) constantly on hand.

THE FAVORITE CORNER,

First and Ash Sts.

n25 S. L. STONE.

ORNAMENTS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Steel, Ivory, Jet, Coral and Plated

JEWELRY

AT THE

Ladies' Emporium Palace House

167 Third St. near Yamhill.

Ask your husband to buy you

A. P. NAEF,

DANCING SCHOOL,

CENTENNIAL HALL,

On Second St., between Morrison and Yamhill.

CHILDREN'S CLASS Saturday at 2 o'clock, at which there will be a Lady Assistant.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN.

Also a large assortment of MASQUERADE SUITS to let and GOLD and SILVER TRIMMING for sale.

CHARTREUSE.

A FEW CASES

GENUINE CHARTREUSE.

dec1dim C. A. BURCHARDT.

BRIEF NOTES.

It is Jordan.

The snow is no longer beautiful.

Miss Sexton to-morrow evening.

The gum boot season has arrived.

The circuit court will convene to-day.

The grand jury was in session yesterday.

"Pedestrianizing" yesterday was very soft.

Jordan walked triumphantly over the track.

This is the sort of weather which tries [illegible].

Classical concert at the theater to-morrow evening.

Street improvement work is out of the question now.

It is time to recall all such [illegible] at least for the present.

The steam ferry Veto is making regular trips on the cable.

And now they do say that roller skating has been revived east.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN celebrates its 30th anniversary to-day.

The sewers were not adequate to carry off the water yesterday.

The State of California will be the next steamer from San Francisco.

County court was in session yesterday. The commissioners will be in session to-morrow.

The Open Temperance Society will not give their entertainment until next saturday evening.

The Willamette is bound to come up now. The watery contributions will be too much for it.

There will be a stated meeting of Oregon Lodge of Perfection No. 1 this Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Between the warm south wind and the thermometer at 52 degrees, the snow stood no show at all yesterday.

A minstrel company in New York is playing a piece called "Sarah Hartburn." It is said to draw immensely.

The concert to-morrow night will begin at 8 o'clock precisely, and no one will be admitted during the performance of any number.

The funeral of the late F. W. Colburn took place Sunday afternoon, at East Portland, and was attended by a large number of persons.

ELECTION AT THE CAPITAL.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SALEM, Dec. 6.—The municipal election was held here to-day, resulting in victory to the entire republican ticket. The following officers were elected: Mayor, J. W. Crawford; Recorder, C. W. Bowie; Marshal, M. G. Harbord; Treasurer, W. G. Stanton. Following councilmen elected: First ward—George H. Burnett. Second—A. B. Crossman. Third—T. B. Jessup. Fourth—John Hughes.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

OAKLAND, Or., Dec. 6.—A hand car containing Tom Driver, the section boss, his wife, two children and three Chinamen, flew the track between Rice Hill and Yoncalla this afternoon, and rolled down the embankment, severely injuring all on board. A messenger just arrived here says that both Mr. and Mrs. Driver were dying when he left them.

Go to Harris' for a Piano or Organ.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

Dress Goods

AT COST.

Now is the time to purchase DRESS GOODS at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

Our DRESS GOODS STOCK, embracing good qualities of fabrics, of good styles and colors, are now offered at prices for many of them at less than actual cost, and all lower than the same qualities can be purchased at wholesale at this time. As some illustration of our reductions we offer—

All Wool Camel's Hair Cloths 37c.
Former price 62½.

Silk Mixed Woolen Filling Dress Goods 37c.
Former price 75c.

All-Wool Basket Cloths 50c.
Former price 75c.

All-Wool Basket Cloths, 54 inches wide, $1.
Former price $1.50.

All-Wool Biarritz Cords, 54 inches wide, $1 25.
Former price $1 50.

All-Wool French Serge $1 50.
Former price $2 00.

We offer Extra Good Value in

BLACK CASHMERES,

AND IN

BLACK SILKS

Our prices are extremely low. Purchased in New York at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought to-day, these goods will be found the best of value for the money and should command an early inspection.

☞ As it is impossible for us to call attention through advertisements to all of our stock and the inducements offered, we ask especially that purchasers give personal inspection of it, when we feel assured they will be satisfied we are now offering better bargains than may be had elsewhere.

MOONEY & VALENTINE,

First and Taylor Sts.

Millinery.

All the Latest Fashions

MADE UP IN

Real Parisian Style

AT THE

FRENCH MILLINERY STORE

(The only one north of San Francisco)

111 FIRST STREET, Bekum's Building.

Having secured the services of a Firstclass Trimmer, a lady lately from Paris, I am enabled

TO

GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

P. VAN FRIDAGH,

AGENT.

Don't Wait,

BUT

Call Early and Secure Bargains!

We have Received, per Last Steamer,

$40,000 $40,000

WORTH OF FINE

SILVER WARE!

On Consignment, with positive instructions to

SELL FOR LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST!

To Show the Public that we fear NO COMPETITION, and mean business we have marked them out in PLAIN SELLING FIGURES.

The Entire Lot must be sold before Jan. 1st, and if LOW PRICES INSURE TRADE, we will dispose of every dollar's worth before NEW YEAR.

Every Article Warranted as Represented, or Money will be Refunded.

These goods, partly consisting of the following, are

[illegible]

35 Fine Silver Tea Sets.
310 Fine Silver Casters.
190 Fine Silver Cake Baskets.
17 Fine Silver Card Receivers.
35 Fine Jewelry Cases.
29 Fine Silver Berry Dishes.
65 Fine Silver Goblets.
573 Fine Silver Mugs.
45 Fine Silver Ice Pitchers.
86 Fine Silver Syrup Pitchers.
71 Fine Silver Cream Pitchers.
150 Fine Silver Soup Ladles.
110 Fine Silver Oyster Ladles.
65 Fine Silver Cream Ladles.
80 Fine Silver Vases.
100 Fine Silver Sugar Tongs.
140 Fine Silver Sugar Spoons.
175 Fine Silver Mustard Spoons.
68 Fine Silver Salt Spoons.
34 Fine Silver Nut Bowls.
63 Fine Silver Tea Pots.
42 Fine Silver Coffee Pots.
40 Fine Silver Spoonholders.
119 Fine Silver Butter Dishes.
92 Fine Silver Sugar Bowls.
100 Fine Silver Pickle Dishes.
50 Fine Silver Trays, ass't.
200 Fine Silver Sets Knives, Forks and Spoons.
140 doz. Fine Silver Table Knives.
60 doz. Fine Silver Dessert Knives.
3 doz. Fine Silver Fish Knives.
6 doz. Fine Silver Cake Knives.
60 doz. Fine Silver Napkin Rings.
200 doz. Fine Silver Table Spoons.
300 doz. Fine Silver Tea Spoons.
210 doz. Fine Silver Table Forks.
160 doz. Fine Silver Dessert Forks.
100 doz. Fine Silver Dessert Spoons.
35 doz. Fine Silver Twist Bar Spoons.

And lots of other articles too numerous to mention.

Our past dealings with the public are sufficient guarantee not to require further assurance on our part.

The above goods are NOT OURS, but merely consigned to us, and we have agreed to sell them.

We most respectfully invite one and all to inspect his large display of SILVERWARE, and to judge for themselves.

ACKERMAN'S

UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OREGON.

DIAMONDS!

I have now the largest stock of Mounted and Unmounted Diamonds on the coast, which, being imported directly, will be sold at extreme low prices.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, in the most modern designs, at

J. VAN BEURDEN'S,

NO. 107 FIRST ST.

Holiday Slippers

IN NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES.

We can fit you. We have Stylish Goods, we have Fine Goods, we have Coarse Goods, we have Good Boots and Shoes, All Sizes and Grades, High or Low Cut, High Priced or Low Priced—all Cheap.

Fall and Winter Stock Now In.

COME EARLY OR LATE, AND COME TO

CHAMPLIN & HOLLABAUGH,

Pacific Boot & Shoe House

109 FIRST STREET.

☞ Agency for E. C. Burt's Fine Shoes.

Scroll Saws!

HOLLY $5. DEMAS $12.

And other First-Class Machines at comparatively Low Prices.

KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME.

No more fascinating or profitable employment can be devised for an ingenious boy than Scroll Sawing. We have just opened a very complete stock of Saws, Wood Designs, and, everything pertaining to the art. A liberal discount on all above goods to THE TRADE.

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IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

194 First Street, Portland.

Established 1859.
G. SHINDLER, Portland.
F. S. CHADBOURNE, San Francisco.

SHINDLER & CHADBOURNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Of Every Description,
BEDDING,
OIL CLOTHS,
MIRRORS,
WALL PAPERS, ETC.

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Between Morrison and Yamhill.

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This House makes Fine Furniture and Drapery a specialty.

H. P. GREGORY, San Francisco. S. W. GREGORY, San Francisco. STEWART McCLURE, Portland

Oregon Machinery Depot

48 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

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Wood Working Machinery,
Saw Mills and Saws,
Emery Wheels and Machinery,
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Steam Engine Governors,
Gas Engines,
Steam Hand and Power Pumps,
Lubricating Oils and Cups,
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Water Wheels,
Elevator Machines,
Machinists' Tools,
Hemp, Rubber, and Asbestos Packing, Hose, Belting, Rubber Mats, Stair Matting, Etc.

Price-lists on application. Orders from the country filled with Promptness.

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408 FRONT ST., San Francisco, Cal. 122 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

Agents for the Celebrated MILTON J. HARDY

Old Bourbon and Pure Old Rye Whiskies,

AND THE

Argonaut Brands of Whiskies.

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OIL CLOTHS!
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PAPER HANGINGS!

UPHOLSTERY GOODS!

Full, Complete and Elegant Stock.

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Carpet Warehouse.

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Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal,

Corned Meats, Hams, Lard, etc.

Barrels and Half-barrels of Beef and Pork

Sausage of All Descriptions.

North Side Morrison, between Fifth and Sixth.

Ships and Steamboats supplied. Orders delivered to any part of the city free of charge. [illegible]

A. H. JOHNSON,

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market.

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats.

PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock

J. S. KELLER,

Cor. [illegible] and First Streets,

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,

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Walla Walla, W. T.

Special attention paid to collection at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Oregon, Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Palouse City, W. T. o13dtfm

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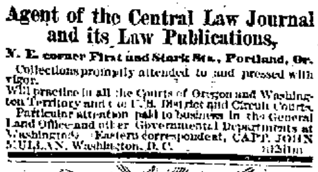

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THIS GALVANIC MEDICAL BELT, A NEW and wonderful invention, will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Spinal Diseases, Impotency, Rupture, Ague, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Piles and other diseases of both sexes. We challenge a scientific investigation of its merits. Call or address HORNE & WEST, ELECTRO MAGNETIC BELT CO., 702 Market St., San Francisco. o23dawtm

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The Great English Remedy.

ASTLEY COOPER
VITAL RESTORATIVE

Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of Self-Abuse, youthful follies, and excesses in maturer years, such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head, the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all private diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5.00. Price of Vital Restorative $3.00 a bottle, or four times the quantity $10; sent to any address upon receipt of price or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name, if desired, by

A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,
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DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kind of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Leucorrhea. For sale by all druggists; $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all druggists.

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW TREATMENT by Inhalation, for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. All requisites and full directions in each package. Information and supplies can be had of H. E. MATHEWS, 606 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

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AUDIPHONES EARPHONES for the [illegible]

On trial before purchase. Don't waste your money otherwise. Send for Free Pamphlets [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1880.

GENERAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

To be Hanged.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 4.—Louis A. Meeker, pleading guilty to the murder of his half sister Alice, by poisoning, was sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of February. He took the sentence calmly.

Body Snatching at Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 4.—On Sunday last a young man named Christian Engler Voss, died, and on Tuesday he was buried. On Thursday morning it was discovered that his grave had been robbed. To-day, Frederick Loresman, with whom the deceased had boarded, suspecting that the body had been taken by some one connected with the Nebraska school of medicine, swore out a search warrant, and the body of a man was found in the dissecting room of the school of medicine. The body had been dissected, and consequently identification will be difficult. No arrests have yet been made, but the matter will be fully investigated.

Railroad Extension in the Southwest.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 4.—A. A. Talmage, general manager of the newly consolidated railroad system of the southwest, was here to-day in conference about extensions, etc., several of which have been determined upon and begun.

Execution in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Charles E. Henderson, colored, was hanged yesterday at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of Thomas King, white, last December. Henderson confessed and made a speech.

Gold Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Arrivals of gold for the week, $3,440,000; since August, $4,150,000 against $51,000,000.

Man Missing.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—It is reported that Charles Potter, of this city, a member of the U. S. geological survey in Colorado, met foul play near Santa Fe. Information has been received here that the body of a young man was found near Santa Fe. No word has been received from Potter for nearly two weeks. He is a step son of Ex-Gov. Van Zandt, and has a wife and family in this city. All his friends are shocked at his supposed death. The body had a wound in the head. A searching party has been sent out by Gen. Hatch, who will be able to clear the mystery by the latter part of next week.

PACIFIC COAST RAILROADS.

REVIEWED BY THE GOVERNMENT AUDITOR.

False Statement about Oregon Roads and the Willamette Valley—Condition of California and Other Lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the government auditor of railroad accounts contains the following passages of special Pacific Coast interest. After mentioning that the Central Pacific R. R. company during the fiscal year has opened a new and shorter route from San Francisco to Sacramento via Benicia and Port Costa, Auditor French says: This route is over roads not subsidized by the United States. The eastern overland mail is carried on this route, and the bulk of overland freight and passenger traffic is done upon it in preference to much longer subsidized lines. The question suggests itself in this connection, however, as to whether 3 or 4 hours quicker transit is more to be considered by the railway mail service than the retention of a larger or smaller proportion by the compensation for carrying the mail. A more important event than that is the fact that the use of the new route reduces the amount of through and local business of the subsidized line extending from Sacramento to Niles, via Tracy, on the net earnings of which the government is entitled to 25 per cent. under the requirements of the sinking fund law, and in the same direction, but of vaster proportions, is the still greater fact that when the junction of this company's leased line from Goshen, south and east is effected with the road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Co. in New Mexico, of every dollar of overland business diverted and done on that route at least 50 cents will be lost from payments on the indebtment of Pacific railroad companies to the government. Concerning the material condition of the road the report says: While the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as a whole, is in good condition and well maintained, there are some things mentioned by the government engineer which seem to require notice. A good many small girder bridges have masonry in poor condition, and should be rebuilt. Temporary trestle approaches to bridges in the Sierras should be done away with. The supply of steel rails for renewals on the main line has not kept up with the deteriorating of the old iron, so that there are a few badly worn places. The engineer considers it important, and with good reason, that the switches in snow galleries and on all that portion of the road between Rocklin and Truckee, about one hundred miles in length, should be lighted for night trains. It is recommended that the section for girders for small spans should be increased as renewals are made, and that truss bridges as rebuilt should be designed for heavier loads.

The floor system for bridges on this road is faulty. The ties are too far apart, are liable to be bunched and short, and generally without guard-rails to prevent a derailed truck from leaving the bridge.

Among the more noteworthy improvements on the subsidized portion of the road may be mentioned the new car shops and other buildings at Ogden, Utah, and extensive yard facilities furnished at that point, a spacious and convenient new passenger depot at Sacramento and also a new freight depot at the same place, and a very extensive renewal of snow gallery necessitated by the destructive avalanches of last winter. On the unsubsidized portion of the company's property and railroad, the extensive improvement in progress at Oakland wharf is worthy of notice. It is a solid and safe embankment of stone and gravel brought from Alameda canon, some seventy-five feet wide and over a mile long, increasing in width at the terminating point at the bay to two hundred and eighty feet, with a length of twelve thousand feet, being an area of about eight acres. It will afford the company permanent and probably ample room for their largely increasing business at that point, and result in great economy compared with the present piling and wharf arrangements of the road. Of the 1,[illegible] miles of road, 462 miles had steel track on June, 1880.

The remarks of government engineer Nichols, above referred to concerning signals and switches, are as follows:

On no portion of the company's system has the custom been introduced of lighting switches for night trains. I mention this subject not as being peculiar to this road, but in order to call attention to the special importance of both day and night signals on the mountain portion of the line between Sacramento and Truckee, particularly in the snow galleries. There are points where the switch stands that are entirely obscured by the sheds until the observer is within a few feet of them, so that the targets are invisible and useless even in the daytime at such points. Efficient distant signals should be installed, so that in case of a misplacement of switches ample time could be had in which to stop trains. When it is remembered that during the season of snow it is practically night all of the time on the nearly forty miles of snow galleries, and the heavy grades and sharp curves are taken into account, the importance of having efficient signals at all switches, day and night, will, I think, be appreciated.

Engineer Nichols reports, however, that the Central Pacific Company's track service is the best organized and most efficient that has come under his notice, west of the Mississippi river, and compares favorably with any in the country.

Auditor French says, regarding the Southern Pacific railroad, that the system of short Van Dyke ditches and culverts adopted by the company, to protect its track from washouts caused by cloud-bursts, in that region of country east of Seven Palms, has proved very successful, but no protection has yet been found against the terrible storms to which the deserts are subject or against the drifts of sand which often blockade the track and interfere with railroad operations. When an eastern connection is effected much business to and from the east which now passes over the Union, Central and Southern Pacific roads will be done by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which will have the bulk of mileage, while the Arizona road will have but a small portion over its 300 or 350 miles. This being so the earnings of leased lines south of Goshen, Cal., as well as those of the main line of the Central and Union Pacific, may be expected with some reason to decrease unless business arises from other sources and from the natural development of the country through which they pass making up the loss. There can be but little question as to the result, the distance from St. Louis to Tucson, via New Mexico, being but 1617 miles, while by the present route about [illegible] It is [illegible] and the distance from Chicago to Tucson by the former route will be but 1602 miles against 2188 miles by the present overland lines.

The report makes the following statement about the northern division of the Southern Pacific Railroad: During the year the company has kept the property in good condition and has acquired possession of a branch road extending from Castroville to Monterey, at which latter point on the Pacific ocean a magnificent hotel for a summer resort has been built and opened. The business of this road has remained much the same as it was in previous years, California not having as yet participated in the increased business activity of the country at large.

The auditor says with reference to the Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroads: Both of the roads are unfinished, and owing to the circuitous line proposed in the map of their general route they have not been accepted by the department, and no lands have been withdrawn north of Redding in California, or south of Roseburg in Oregon, a distance probably of 300 miles. Furthermore the time for the completion of the roads has expired. The principal business of these roads is the transportation of wheat, flour and wool northward, but the failure of crops in the Willamette valley in recent years, and the consequent migration has so reduced the business that it has been quite a difficult matter to earn enough money to keep the property in repair.

In the course of his remarks concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Auditor French says: A prime necessity, both for the company and the country through which its railroad has been located in Washington Territory and Oregon, is immediate construction of a line eastward through the Cascade Range and westward from Ainsworth down the Columbia on its south bank to Portland. The line to Ainsworth from Tacoma will open up the lumber country and coal lands for the use of the wheat growing communities centering at Walla Walla and other points, while the products of that country will find their export on the Sound. No rivalry between the Sound and Portland should be permitted to interfere with the construction of both these lines. There will be business enough for all, and as the company builds its road eastward with the base of supplies at Tacoma, the transportation will always be at hand and profit of it, if any, go into their coffers. That any other policy was adopted, especially such a one as building east from Ainsworth and depending upon the navigation of the Columbia river with its innumerable difficulties and delays, was hardly short of being suicidal or of placing themselves entirely under the control of a rival company.

CALIFORNIA.

Suicide at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Samuel Kaufman, an ex-member of the Pacific stock exchange, committed suicide yesterday by taking prussic acid. He has had a suicidal mania for years and since his failure in business a few months ago it had increased on him until his physician considered him of unsound mind.

Assessment.

Bechtel and Tioga each levy an assessment of 15 cents.

Suicide at Napa.

NAPA, Dec. 5.—W. S. Merkel, generally known as Pennsylvania Bill, last night committed suicide by hanging. From a note found on deceased the deed had been contemplated, but no cause was assigned.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MINTS.

Gold and Silver Coin in Circulation Nov. 30, $612,203,603.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The report of the director of mints says that the work of the mints has been unusually heavy, deposits of gold aggregating $93,815,000, or thirty million above the previous highest year. The chief source of gain was from abroad. Sixty two million dollars were received. Deposits of silver were only exceeded in 1877-78, during the coinage of fractional currency and trade dollars. Receipts of domestic silver bullion were $32,050,000; foreign coin and bullion, $4,250,000; American coin, $263,000; total amount operated on gold and silver, $172,000,000. The coinage of gold, although heavier than in any previous year, could not keep pace with deposits, and $48,465,874 gold bullion remained uncovered in the New York assay office and Philadelphia mint at the close of the fiscal year. The mints, however, augmented the circulation $84,370,144, adding 56,157,735 gold, $27,912,437 silver and $299,971 in minor coins.

The average treasury department price of silver bullion of British standard during the year was 32 7-130. The total coinage of standard silver dollars has been $74,847,750. The amount on July 1, 1879, was $7,353,649, and on July 1, 1880, $18,309,435, an increase in circulation during the year of $11,655-196. The circulation was further increased to Nov. 1st by the issue of $6,453,856, making the total in circulation at that date $25,163,291. The remainder of the coinage, $48,034,453, was in the treasury; $19,780,241 being held for redemption of silver certificates, and $28,304,216 for distribution. Of the latter $12,918,505 was still in the mint. The production of gold and silver in the United States during the fiscal year is estimated at $36,500,000 gold and $37,700,000 silver. It is estimated that probably $5,500,000 gold and $4,000,000 silver of domestic production, together with $2,500,000 gold and $6,000 of silver U. S. coin were used in manufactures and arts, beside melting up plate, jewelry, foreign coin and bullion sufficient to make the total consumption in the United States $10,000,000 in gold and $50,000 silver. The most interesting portion of the report of the director of the mint relates to the coin circulation. Estimates starting with $135,000,000 gold and $5,000,000 silver coin in 1873 have been continued to Nov. 1, 1880. By adding yearly coinage, less recoinage and coin imports, less exports, it shows an increase in coin circulation for the whole period of $140,323,881 gold and $147,271,544 silver coin. The gain in coin in the country and of bullion in the mints since January 1, 1879, the date fixed for resumption, amounts to $227,399,428, of which $175,701,904 is in gold and $51,697,529 silver. On June 30, 1880, the amount of gold coin in the country was $358,958,691, and silver coin $142,509,702. These amounts were further increased by November 1, 1880, by net coinage and import of $16,365,190 gold, and $9,680,574 silver, making a total amount of United States coin at the latter date of $527,691,436, of which $375,323,881 was gold and $162,277,444 silver. The mints and assay offices held at that date $38,179,830 gold, and $9,085,628 silver.

Bullion is being coined as rapidly as the facilities will admit, to the amount of $76,358,811 gold, and $6,043,397 silver, making a grand total of coin in circulation, and bullion available for coinage, on the 1st of November of $612,200,603, $453,582,692 of which is gold, and $158,320,311 silver. Of the amount of United States gold coin in the country November 1st, $62,167,141 was in the treasury, $112,771,602 held by banks, and $200,379,138 in private hands; of silver coin, $47,081,459 standard dollars and $24,628,489 in fractional silver were held by the treasury; the national banks report $5,330,357 as the amount of silver held by them, leaving $75,233,239 in other banks and in general circulation.

The treasury reserve gold has diminished to the amount of $57,753,759 in coin, but holds over $58,000,000 in bullion. The silver coin in the treasury has increased to the amount of $21,314,428.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Plan for Floating the Stock of DeLesseps' Scheme.

Conditions of Subscription—List of American Banks Engaged in the Enterprise, Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The following prospectus of the Panama ship canal project is to be issued here to-morrow:

Panama Canal, the Universal Company—for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal through the isthmus of Panama, under the presidency and management of M. Ferdinand DeLesseps, president of the Suez Canal Company, and with the patronage and assistance of the principal banks and bankers of Europe and America, issue of 590,000 shares of 500 francs each, according to the terms of organization deposited with Mr. Champetier De Ribes, notary public of Paris. The Panama Canal company will be organized with a capital of 300,000,000 of francs, consisting of 600,000 shares of 500 francs. 100,000 shares have been reserved according to the terms of organization for the original grantees, in consideration for expenses incurred and grants ceded by them to M. Ferdinand DeLesseps, the remaining 590,000 being offered for public subscription.

Conditions of the subscription.—The subscription price is par 500 francs per share, payable as follows: Twenty-five francs ($4 80) on subscriptions, and one hundred francs on allotment to be made within thirty days from date of commission. The remaining 375 francs will be subject to call as may be deemed necessary by the council of administration, notice of which will be published at least three months in advance. No such call, however, can be made before the expiration of one year from the date of subscription. After payment of 200 francs the shares can be exchanged for bonds by the consent of the shareholders at a regular meeting. The owner of each twenty shares will be entitled to one vote in the general meeting. Interest at the rate of five per cent. on all sums paid in will be paid during the progress of the work. Eighty per cent. of the net earnings will be distributed to the shareholders according to the terms of organization. The requirements for official quotation will be fulfilled shortly after the organization of the company. The public subscription will be opened in Europe and America on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December, 1880. The distribution of shares subscribed will be made pro rata of the total subscriptions, without distinction of nationality. The following privilege subscriptions are not subject to reduction:

First—The shareholders and delegates of the Suez Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing to one Panama share for each share held of the Suez Canal Company.

Second—The original subscribers to the Panama Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing for the Panama shares in proportion to their former subscription. In order to avail themselves of this right and privilege, the subscribers on paying the first 25 francs should present their Suez bonds or certificates, proving their original Panama subscription, to the respective banking houses. Subscriptions will be received at Paris, at all the offices of the branches, and inland foreign correspondents also in England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey and Egypt at the special houses designated. The council of administration has appointed a special committee in America to represent the company in this emission. Under the authority so given the undersigned will receive subscriptions by mail and telegraph. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., and W. Seligman & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York City, special American committee. Subscriptions will be received in California by the Anglo-California Bank Co., limited, of San Francisco.

The Graphic says: Over [illegible] have been received from Chicago for Panama [illegible] shares. Cable advices report a premium of [illegible] bid for full allotments, and the impression [illegible] that a large amount will be taken in the United States. The canal, Europe claims, will bear the same relation to American commerce that the Suez canal does to that of Europe. It is calculated that of money to be expended in its construction, at least fifty million dollars will be disbursed in the United States for machinery and food for the army of laborers to be employed.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ships of the Allied Fleet Ordered to Part Company.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily News prints the following conspicuously: We are authorized to state that, all the powers having agreed to the proposal of her majesty's government that the international fleet should separate after truthfully communicating their respective destinations, Vice Admiral Seymour has ordered the signal to part company.

Ross Wins the Race.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Ross won the boat race.

Loss of Stock in Transit on the Atlantic.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamer Toronto at Liverpool from Montreal, lost 48 head of cattle and 130 sheep on the passage. The steamer Manitoba at Melville from New York for Glasgow, lost 100 head of cattle on the passage.

Threat of Violence.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—Dr. Thos. W. Grimshaw, register general, has received a threatening letter for refusing to dismiss his gardener, a pensioner. He has obtained police protection.

Grounds of Denying a Postponement.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The chief justice in refusing the application for postponement by Parnell and others, said that for several months the country had been in a state of anarchy. A large portion of the people instigated by the land league, had practiced a system of dishonesty. Owing to unauthorized conspiracies people were afraid to assert their rights. If Parnell had to complain of anything it would be himself and associates. He had endeavored to procure alterations by law, by violent speeches and menaces and he had nobody but himself to thank as he was in a bad position in regard to his parliamentary duties.

NEVADA.

Comstock Lode Mining Operations.

VIRGINIA, Dec. 4.—Mining statements to-night contain the following: California raised 738 tons of ore, assays $17 82; shipped $69,761 97 in bullion; Con. Virginia raised 837 tons, assays $25 41; shipped bullion, $6140 97; Union Con. raised 320 tons, milled 316, assays $36 54. A drill on the 2000 level gives borings from a trace to $10. Distance run 150 feet.

Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Solid Silver Ware,

Silver Plated Ware,

Large, New and Elegant Stock in Endless Variety.

B. L. STONE,

The Jeweler,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

$25 REWARD. ON OCTOBER [illegible] A MAN named R. T. Hunt hired from C. P. Hadley a covered buggy and two horses; one a sorrel horse branded 4R, conjoined, on left shoulder and small C on jaw, and the other a bay stallion, 4 years old and heavy set. As since that date nothing has been heard of the said team, the above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to its recovery. Hunt is a man about 50 years of age, tall and slim, full whiskers, rather gray, one finger off of right hand. Address C. P. HADLEY, LaGrande, Oregon. d24tf

MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN.

JOSEPHINE HURKA,

Who has had twelve years' experience, offers her services to the ladies of Portland. Will give attention as nurse to ladies, if desired.

Residence 403 Fourth St., between Hall and Harrison. dcd1m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4[illegible]; documentary 50¼.

Transfers, 37½@40.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Silver bullion, 10[illegible] fine $ fine ounce, 111¼. Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, $4 80; short, $4 82½; good commercial, from 1 to 1½c lower, documentary 2 to 3c lower.

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 101⅝; 4½s, 110⅝; 4s, 111⅝. Closed—5s of '81, 101⅝; 4½s, 110⅝; 4s, 111⅝.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Consols, 98 13-16 money; 99 1-16 account.

Silver, English standard, per fine ounce, 925 fine 51¼.

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 104¼; 4½s, 114; 4s, 115⅝. Closed—5s, 104; 4½s, 114; 4s, 115½.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

We were unable to learn of a single transaction in the local wheat market to-day. Prices are nominally $1 45@1 47½ per cental, but the market may be said to be weak at these quotations.

Three vessels arrived in the river yesterday, but as loads are ready on dock in this city their arrival will have no effect upon the market. The Star of the North is under charter to the Salem Mills and will carry flour. The Balmore is engaged to W. S. Kinney and will load wheat, half valley and half Walla Walla. The Largs comes to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. and will load flour from the Imperial mills. Another vessel is off the bar, supposed to be for Rogers, Meyer & Co., who have a load of flour awaiting her.

The absence of any disengaged tonnage in the river or in sight renders the ruling charter rate a subject of speculation. A vessel now at San Francisco which could be turned to this port, asks 90s, while another on the way is held at 85s. 85@90s is about the nominal rate.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 $1 52½@1 55; No. 2 $1 45@1 50.

Barley—Firm; feed $1 20@1 22½; brewing $1 10@1 25; standard cheval $1 25@1 30; coast $1 10@1 15.

Oats—Dull; good and choice $1 37½@1 47½, common $1 20@1 25; surprise $1 40@1 50.

Corn—New yellow $1 15@1 17½; old $1 20@1 25; white $1 10.

Hay—Weaker at $11@15.

Potatoes—Higher; river reds 50@80c; early rose 60@70c; Petaluma and Tomales 75@80c; Salinas burbanks $1 00@1 10; sweets $1 00@1 87½.

Wool—Nominal.

Gold and Stock Company's Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Wheat—The market is weak; in sympathy with the east and Europe; there is more inquiry from buyers with more disposition to sell on the part of holders; choice shipping sold to-day at $1 52; 1500 sacks choice milling sold at $1 53½. It is doubtful if the sale could be duplicated. Good shipping at $1 45@1 50.

Oats—Feed, heavy receipts have affected the market; good Humboldt sold to-day at $1 35; prices lower 5c; the demand is not stimulated by the decline.

Barley—The market is firm; prices are not materially changed; sales of choice brewing made at $1 25; good feed, 95c.

Hides—Market is unchanged.

Salmon—Columbia river, the market shows no feature of striking interest.

Salt—We quote as before.

Hops—Market quiet but firm; quote Oregon and Washington, 17 to 20c.

Butter and Eggs—Supplies are larger than the demand; market is weak and tending lower; quote choice fresh roll butter, $42½@45; choice fresh California eggs, 42½@45c; Oregon, 35@40c.

Receipts—12,700 ctls wheat, 4000 qr sacks flour; 10,500 ctls oats; 7500 doz eggs, 700 sks potatoes.

Charters—Br bk Blenheim, wheat, Cork, U. K., 67s 6d, prior arrival; Br ship Parthia, wheat, Cork, U. K., 67s 6d, prior arrival.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Wheat—Unsettled, $1 12@1 20.

Flour—Quiet.

Wool—Steady fair demand; fall, 20@23c; burry, 14@19c; spring, 25@38c; burry, [illegible]; pulled, 28@45c.

Hides—Steady fair demand, 23@23½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

Wheat—$1 05 for Dec.

Pork—$12 95 for Jan.

Ribs—$6 00 for Dec.

Lard—$8 25 for Dec.

Short Ribs—$6 75

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Floating cargoes of wheat and cargoes on passage neglected; no business doing.

Mark Lane wheat, rather easier.

Good cargoes of wheat off coast, per 480 lbs, less usual commission: No. 2 spring, 47s@47s 6d; red winter, 47s 6d.

Good cargoes California off coast, per 500 lbs, 47s.

English country markets, a turn easier.

French country markets, a turn dearer.

Farmers' deliveries for past week 40,000 at 45, 600 qrs.

Liverpool spot wheat, inactive.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Str Idaho, Victoria; schr Gen. Miller Puget Sound; schr Ester Cobos, Rogue River.

Am ship Armenia, Baltimore; Am ship Imperial, Cardiff; Br ship Parthia, Shanghai; Br bark Blenheim, Valparaiso; Am bark Jonathan Bourne, Newcastle, Eng.; Br ship Patterdale, Liverpool; Fr bark Remilijo, Sydney; schr J. P. Jordan, Guayaquil, Mexico.

Sailed—Str Arcata, Coos bay; Am ship Sumatra, Departure Bay; ship Yosemite, Seattle; schr Bobolink, Coos Bay; schr Enterprise, Shoalwater Bay; bk Arkwright, Fort Gamble.

Sailed—Str City of Tokio, China; Am ship Florence, Liverpool; Br ship Garfe, Cork, f. o.; Br bark Lorenzo, Cork, f. o.; Fr bark Presti Makire, Cork, f. o.; Br bark Dundonald, Liverpool; Br bark Loch Cree, Cork, U. K.; bark Nora, an whaler.

Weather foggy; wind light southeast.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Sailed—Br bark Norna, San Francisco.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 8.—Sailed—Am ship John C. Potter, Victoria.

ASTORIA, Dec. 5.—6:10 P. M.—Bark Childers in tow of the McNulty arrived at 11:30 A. M.; bkt. Webfoot went to Knappton 1 P. M.; Br bark Star of the North arrived 12 M.; Br bark Largs arrived 2 P. M.; Br bark Balmoral arrived 3 P. M.; bkt North Bend and bark outside; Chandos arrived down; raining; wind southeast.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Best Selection of Holiday Goods Ever Before Offered.

MALSH & CO. are now offering their immense stock of BRIC-A-BRAC and WORKS OF ART at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to closing their branch in Portland. Those desirous of bargains should call at once at

The Japanese Art Depository,

167 Second St., near Morrison, Portland. de1tf

EXTRA SELECTED

EASTERN OYSTERS

Fresh by Every Steamer,

SERVED IN ANY STYLE,

AT OUR

CONFECTIONERY and OYSTER SALOON,

145 First Street.

ALISKY & HECELE

BAJA CALIFORNIA

DAMIANA BITTERS.

RESTORATIVE, INVIGORATOR, NERVINE. The Great Stomach Regulator and Dyspepsia Cure. The Mexican Remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder. Acknowledged by leading Physicians and Chemists to be the greatest invigorator of the system yet discovered. For sale by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers.

FLECKENSTEIN & MAYER,
Sole Agents, Portland, Oregon. n6

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

MORNING BOARD.

700 Mexican ... 9⅝@9¾	550 Union ... 12@12½
450 G & C ... 5	450 Julia ... 70@65c
75 B & B ... 5½	875 S B Hill ... 45@50c
550 Cal ... [illegible]	50 Justice ... 2 0
245 Con Va ... 2½	15 Challenge ... 80c
215 Ch'llar ... 8 50@8 30	15 N Y ... 30c
720 Potosi ... 1 40@1 35	50 Occidental ... [illegible]
110 Ophir ... [illegible]	400 I. Wash ... 35c
950 Jacket ... 4½@4¼	145 Andes ... 2 90@2 5
1400 Imperial ... [illegible]	685 Scorpion ... 1 60@1 50
20 Kentuck ... 1 85	200 Caledonia ... [illegible]
410 Alpha ... 4⅝@4¼	100 Capital ... 80c
410 Belcher ... 2 85@2 75	100 Condorado ... [illegible]
20 Confidence ... 3½	25 Ophir ... 8¼
500 Utah ... [illegible]	190 Savage ... 3 00
165 S Nev ... 8	250 Alta ... [illegible]
60 Exchequer ... 1½	150 Benton ... [illegible]
600 Overman ... 3 00@3 20	250 B & N ... [illegible]
100 Bullion ... 2 40@2 50	

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Eureka ... [illegible]	250 Booker ... [illegible]
300 Belmont ... 3 40@3 30	70 Mono ... 1 15
600 Argenta ... [illegible]	350 N Con Ray ... 1
800 Tuscarora ... 30c	250 Mammoth ... 1
15 Day ... 25c	200 Mt Potosi ... 30c
275 Wales ... 35@40c	200 Oro ... [illegible]
1000 S B Isle ... 35c	100 B site ... [illegible]
1000 M Potosi ... 30c	100 S King ... [illegible]
5 Columbus ... 2⅝	95 C B Hills ... 1 40
5 Bechtel ... 75c	100 Boston ... [illegible]
200 Goodshaw ... 60c	100 Champion ... 25c
100 Champion ... 25c	100 Albion ... 45
500 B Hawk ... 15c	200 Prize ... [illegible]

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Pale skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Rochester, New York and Toronto, Ontario.

For Sale by Hodge, Davis & Co. and all other druggists.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

(IN LOZENGE FORM,)

Is pleasant to take, and serves the purpose of Pills, Aperients, and nauseous Purgatives.

The most obstinate cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, and disorders that follow in its train, such as BILIOUS COMPLAINT, HEADACHE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION, LOW SPIRITS, DISORDERED STOMACH, PILES, MELANCHOLY, ETC., are immediately relieved and effectually cured by its use.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Avoid imitations.* Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON,
New York or San Francisco.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast.

IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC AND DIFFICULT DISEASES

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

such as SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY. Nearly two-thirds of all the Chronic Diseases spring, either directly or indirectly, from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time, from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence.

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—No. 63 First street, between Oak and Pine. Office Hours—From 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brenan, & Co., Portland, Oregon.

1837. 80.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, Etc.

Seasoned, Finished Lumber

Constantly on hand. Importer of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes

And a Full Line of

PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

Salesroom 111 Front st.—Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland.

DR. MILLER, SEN'R,

From 406 Kearny St., San Francisco,

Is Now at the Norton House.

Satisfaction given in all cases. Charges moderate.

WILL CURE:

Consumption, Throat and Lungs,
Chronic Nasal Catarrh,
Cancer, ex. or Internally,
Spermatorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri,
Hemorrhoids (Piles), Rheumatism,
Paralysis, Tape and Pin Worms,
Deafness and Blindness,
All Chronic and Private Diseases

Are afflicted. Give him a call. n18d1m

C. B. FETY,

SEAL ENGRAVER

65 First St.....Bet. Oak & Pine...65 First St.

REOPENING OF THE

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Portland, Or., Monday, July 10.

ZIEBER & KNOWLES, PROPRIETORS. SITUated opposite the Railroad and Steamship offices. Street Cars pass the house every five minutes. Free coach to and from the house. Street car tickets to guests. jul19

PIONEER WOOD YARD

Moved to foot E Street, back of Willamette Iron Works.

Wood Delivered to any part of the City.

J. SORENSEN.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

j7 HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY

GENERAL

Forwarding & Commission.

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE FORWARDED AND Delivered with Dispatch. Pianos and Furniture moved.

ORDERS FOR HACKS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to, Day or Night.

Office—S. W. Cor. Second and Stark sts. Mark Cans of O. T. Co.

CITY STABLES

AND

Carriage Repository

ACKER & LEIHY,

167 Second Street,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds of

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, HACKS, HARNESS, Etc.

From the Manufactories of Hooker & Co. and Brewster & Caffrey.

A full line of the above goods always on hand. We shall keep on Livery and for sale, fine Driving, Saddle and Work Horses, Together with the Most Stylish and Best Riding Vehicles of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to boarding horses.

CORBETT'S

Livery, Hack & Feed Stables

SECOND AND TAYLOR STS.

Reasonable Charges for Hire and Boarding. Hack Orders Promptly Attended to, Day or Night.

WOODWARD & MAGOON, Prop'rs.

BEAVERTON

Homestead Tract

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS,

In Parcels of from One to Twenty Acres.

About 700 Acres of Choice Garden, Pasture and Grain Land in the Charming and Thriving Township of Beaverton.

It is distant from Portland about six miles by the Canyon road, one of the most delightfully romantic of the roads leading out of Portland. The distance by the Westside Railway is about nine miles. The property adjoins the railway depot.

The land is chiefly level, but diversified with gentle undulations, which are destined to be crowned with villa residences as Beaverton grows in favor as a suburban retreat.

The soil is of unrivalled richness, and repays the gardener's toil with fabulous yields of vegetables and fruits.

We invite those who desire to secure a self-supporting homestead, charmingly situated, with easy access to the city by road or rail, to

MAKE AN EARLY SELECTION.

To the industrious gardener one or two acres will afford an ample livelihood.

To the dairy farmer no situation can be more advantageous or accessible.

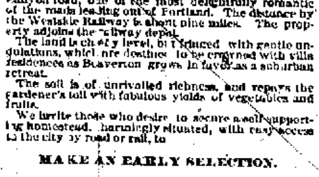
FOR SUBURBAN HOMES

The convenience, healthfulness and beauty of the situation cannot fail to make the location a favorable one.

For full particulars apply to

CLARK & UPTON,
Real Estate Agents and Architects,
15 Washington St. Portland, or of
A. J. HAMILTON
Railway Depot, Beaverton.

n20



SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON for Multnomah county. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM LOVE, deceased. Notice. Pursuant to an order of the above entitled Court, made October 6, 1880, directing the sale of certain real estate of said deceased, I will sell at public auction to the [illegible] on Thursday, the 11th day of November, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following tracts of land, part of the real estate of said William Love, to-wit: The fractional S. E. ¼ of sec. 6, [illegible] fractional S. W. ¼ of sec. 10, T. 1 N. of R. 1 E., 132 [illegible] acres in Multnomah county. Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchasers.

LEWIS LOVE,
Administrator of said Estate.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 6, 1880.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS LOVE.

Above sale is postponed until Thursday, Nov. 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS LOVE.

By HILLMAN & CO.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Administrator's sale of real estate is postponed until Thursday, Dec. 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

d ct LEWIS LOVE, Administrator.

DRY GOODS CLOTHING.

J. F. D. WRIGLE & CO.

Invite Special Attention to the following

LIST OF PRICES:

Handsome Brocaded Silks, $1 per yard.

Black Silks.....75c to $3 per yard

Black and Colored Satins $1 pr yd

Black Cashmeres, 36 inches wide, 50c.

Black Cashmere, All Wool, 40 in wide, 75c.

Black Cashmere, All Wool, 48 in. $1 25.

Handsome Lines of Dress Goods, 25c per yard.

Colored Goods, Brocades and Camel's Hair Dress Goods.

New Lines of Ladies' and Children's COTTON AND WOOL HOSIERY.

New Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Buttons and Dress Trimmings.

The Largest Stock of Hamburg Edging at Reduced Prices.

2-Button French Kid Gloves, 50c, worth $1.

4-Button French Kid Gloves, 75c, worth $1 50.

Full Stock of

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Samples sent free on application. Orders from the country promptly filled.

J. F. D. WRIGLE & CO.,

121 FIRST ST., COR SALMON.

S. [illegible] & STEWART

ELLENSBURG, YAKIMA CO., W. T.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CROCKERY, Etc., etc., Etc.

ALSO

WOOL, HIDES, GRAIN and GENERAL PRODUCE.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SUPPLY DEPOT

FOR

Swauk and Peshastin Gold Mines.

MINERS' OUTFITS a specialty. n16dm

GOLDENDALE & YAKIMA STAGE LINE.

LEAVES THE DALLES DAILY FOR GOLDENdale, thence to Ellensburg via Yakima three times a week. Also large livery stable complete in its appointments with best of teams etc.

D. B. GAULT, Prop'r, Goldendale, W. T.

E. R. REED, Agt. office of Wells Fargo & Co's Express at The Dalles

H. SCHEMEL, ARTIST,

PORTRAIT PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

Studio at present in "Little Gallery Around the Corner," Yamhill Street.

All orders carefully finished in the highest style of Art.

LESSONS IN PAINTING.

Scholars who intend to join my class will call on December 10th when the course will commence.

I. Course for Boys in Technical Drawing, Plans, Machines, etc.

II. For Ladies in Decorative Art Painting.

III. Portrait Painting.

Lessons given at private residences.

TERMS—Course of 20 Lessons $8; Single Lessons $1 50. d5d1m

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

For Portland, Oregon.

THE A1 FIRST CLASS SHIP

EMPIRE,

Will have quick dispatch

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

As the balance of disengaged room is limited, shippers will oblige by making their engagements immediately.

SUTTON & CO.,
82 South St., New York.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

R. SHERLOCK, SUCCESSOR TO

S. SHERLOCK.

Manufacturer and Importer of

Saddles Harness & Saddlery Hardware,

Also, a Complete assortment

HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,

For Stockmen's Saddles.

N. E. cor. Front and Oak Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Agent of [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1858.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS

The purchase of the Oregon Iron Works, and the addition of a great part of the Machinery, Tools and Patterns to our own Large Establishment, enables us to fill large orders for Machinery and Iron Work of any kind on short notice.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Ocean Division.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, every five days, for the above port, one of their new A1 Iron steamships, viz:

COLUMBIA,
OREGON,
GEORGE W. ELDER and
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days—Nov. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Dec. 4.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

Leaving Portland at 5 A. M.

THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For particulars for Passage and Freight apply to GEO. W. WEIDLER, Steamship Agt. O R'y & N.Co., D and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

J. McCRAKEN & CO. Agts. P.C.S.S. Co., 60, 62 and 64 North Front St., Portland.

Columbia and Willamette Division.

Sept. 1st, 1880.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES, UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M. Passengers leaving on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday) at 6 A.M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View, Skomockaway and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A.M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS.

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

FOR SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS, and intermediate points—Monday, and Thursday at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, Lear corner of Front and Ash sts.

GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Sup't.
FRANK T. DODGE, As't Supt.

T. F. OAKES, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From this date until JUNE 1, 1881, this company will charge ONE DOLLAR per ton on wheat, oats and mill stuff transported by its steamboats from points on the Willamette and Yamhill rivers to Portland. Other freight to different points according to the Company's tariff.

GEO. J. AINSWORTH,
Supt. Columbia and Willamette Division.

November 22 1880.

The Independent Transportation Co's

Willamette River Grain Rates.

Between Portland and	per ton.
Oregon City	$1 00
Ray's Landing	1 75
Dayton and Wheatland	2 00
Lincoln and Salem	2 25
Eola	2 50
Independence and Buena Vista	2 75
Albany	3 00
Corvallis and Booneville	3 25
Peoria, Monroe and Harrisburg	3 50

N. B.—The above rate includes free delivery to Portland at any convenient steamboat landing.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

Vancouver Transportation Co.

STEAMERS LURLINE OR VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 2:30 P. M. and Vancouver 8 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, at Central wharf.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Neah Bay, Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Fort Wrangle and Sitka.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP

"CALIFORNIA,"

JAS. CARROLL.........Commander

Will leave PORTLAND for the above ports from Flanders Dock on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1880.

At 3 o'clock, A. M.

No freight for Alaska taken after 12 o'clock the day previous to departure.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. C. HUGHES, Purser.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. C. JANION & CO'Y,

IMPORTERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

OFFER FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Ind Coope's and Tennent's Ales; Guinness' Pig Brand Stout; Key Case Gin; Geneva in bulk; Scotch Whisky in case and bulk; Dunville's and other Irish Whiskies; Jules Robin Brandies in case and bulk, Dorcville, Hennessy and Martell; Carte D'Or, Perrier's and Krug's Champagnes; Finest Sherries and Port; Bordeaux Clarets; Patra's Currants; Excellent Pure Malt Vinegar; Pure Salad Oil; Brough's Table Salt; Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes; Wheat Sacks and Hessians; White's Superior Portland Cement and Fire Bricks; Soda Crystals, etc., etc., etc.

J. DILL DuBOIS. W. B. KING.

DuBOIS & KING,

Wholesale Grocers,

Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

112 AND 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, 416 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain, Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

JAMES H. KOONTZ,

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FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RATES REDUCED.

A large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE for storage.

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Mark Goods care J. H. K., U.

JAMES H. KOONTZ.

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FOR SALE, A CHOICE LOT OF GAME FOWL, bred from the best imported strains; are of good form, fine fighters and dead game. These fowl have been carefully raised for pit purposes, and are all that are required for success. For particulars address

GEO. C. PARKINSON,
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HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, SADDLERY HARDWARE, etc.

Of W. H. Watkinds & Co, 105 Front St., Portland, Or.

All book accounts and notes must be paid to me immediately.

CHARLES E. STEWART.
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